The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

DEMANDS OF THE INFLATIONISTS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED—FREE BANKING ABANDONED—THE CURRENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The inflationists in the Senate seem to have lost considerable ground, and if this should prove to be the case the delay caused by the long debate will not have been wholly in vain. Two days ago the inflationists had agreed to let every State have as much bank circulation in proportion to population and wealth as the State of Maine now has. Then, for some reason not disclosed, they concluded yesterday to reduce the limit by taking the State of Pennsylvania as a basis. To-day they began proceedings by agreeing to fix the increase absolutely at forty-six million of dollars, a limit much smaller than that which they thought they would be able to establish at the beginning of the week. The reason which is privately assigned by some of the inflationists for this change of determination is that three or four of the Senators who have been voting with them could not be depended on to vote for the bill with any greater increase provided for than the $46,000,000. Another reason assigned, not however, by the inflationists themselves, is that they have concluded that the prospect of a veto for such an unlimited expansion as they intended, was too certain to make the experiment of voting it a profitable one. For whatever reason, they have reduced the limit of the amount which they will demand, as above stated, and the bill which was reported by the committee was amended accordingly by a vote of 32 to 19. Several Senators voted for this amendment who will vote against the final passage of the bill. The inflationists again tried to hold the Senate together to finish the bill to-night, but were defeated, and the subject goes over for another day. The result is, of course, very uncertain, but the vote on the adoption of the amendment was very important in one respect, as it undoubtedly fixes the limit to inflation. In any event, it is clear that no greater increase of bank notes than $46,000,000 can be secured from the Senate.

THE CURRENCY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

The House continued the consideration of the Currency bill. Mr. Niles, of Mississippi, believed that the tendency of the bill was toward realization of the pledges of the Government in the direction of coin payment. He denied that the past ten years had been years of prosperity, and stated that his own people were to-day in a more deplorable condition than on the day of Lee's surrender. He thought that the strikes throughout the country and the clamor against railroads were solemn indications of the absence of general prosperity. Mr. Harris, of Virginia, who was so discomfited by a colored member early in the session, sought in a partisan way to discover in Republican legislation the causes of the present financial distress. Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, did not believe that Congress has the right to make United States notes a legal tender, except in time of war, and opposed inflation. Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the Free Banking bill introduced by himself, which he designed to offer as a substitute for the committee's bill. He considered an elastic currency an absolute business necessity. He thought that free banking would compel conformity between demand and supply, and produce uniformity in circulation throughout the country. Mr. Dawes said incidentally that he too had prepared a bill for free banking. Mr. George F. Hoar, referring to Mr. Dawes, took occasion to reply to the many incidental attacks upon New-England made in the course of the debate. This led to a lively colloquy, in which Mr. Dawes, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Hoar participated. The House has an evening session for the purpose of debate on the pending bill. It is expected that all the speeches will have been finished during the present week, and the previous question may be called next Monday or Tuesday.

THE FUR-SEAL TRADE OF ALASKA.

In an incidental debate in the House to-day upon the bill providing for the appointment of a special agent of the Treasury to visit Alaska, and gather information relative to the fur trade, the general policy of the Government in leasing the fur-seal fishery to one corporation was discussed in the House. Mr. Beck and Mr. Schumaker, of New-York, very severely criticised the contract. Mr. Beck believed that the company, instead of killing 100,000 seals annually, were destroying 300,000, and that firm, which had branches in London, Frankfort, and Hamburg, was making enormous fortunes. Mr. Beck wanted an army officer to investigate the company's operations, and declared that to send the present scientist, Mr. Elliott, for the purpose would be as useless, for all purposes of catching this big corporation, as to despatch a Southdown lamb to catch wolves in Texas. Mr. Schumaker charged that the company is now controlled by Jew firms in Hamburg and Frankfort, who have made of their franchise a gigantic swindle. Mr. Dawes stated that at the time the bill was introduced, he himself had prepared a speech against it, which he had been unable to secure the floor to deliver, but that he had since closely watched the company, and not with a friendly eye, and believed that the contract was being properly managed. The bill went over without a vote. Whether the fur-seal contract is honestly administered toward the Government cannot be known without investigation, which the bill proposes. But as to one point there can be no doubt, and that is that the Government realizes but a trifling moiety of the immense profits of the trade.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Congressman Robert S. Hale, of New-York, has placed in the hands of the Speaker his resignation as Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia. His resignation is said to be induced by the failure of the House to sustain the various recommendations of the committee lately. Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, is second on the committee, but it is said he will decline the Chairmanship. Mr. Colton, of Iowa, stands next on the list, and will probably be the Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

The President will leave Washington to-morrow on a brief visit to New-York. On that account the Cabinet session which is usually held on Friday was held to-day.

THE CENTENNIAL.

In accordance with the order of the President of Jan. 23, requiring the appointment of a board to be composed of seven persons, one person to be named by each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition; also, one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute and one in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, which may have charge and decide upon the articles to be embraced in the collection, the following have been named by the heads of departments, &c.: Treasury, Hon. F. M. Sawyer; War, Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army; Navy, Admiral T. A. Jenkins, United States Navy; Interior, John Eaton, Esq.; Post Office, Dr. Charles F. McDonald; Agriculture, Wm. Saunders, Esq.; Smithsonian Institution, Prof. S. F. Baird. The President has designated Col. S. C. Lyford, United States Army, to be Chairman of such board.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

William J. Wallace, United States District Judge for the Northern District of New-York.

Postmasters—Daniel R. Anthony, at Leavenworth, Kansas; Martin Mulville, at Delavan, Wis.; R. A. Tribon, at Tecumseh, Mich., and Ethelbert Hubbs, Newbern, N. C.

The Army—To be Majors, Capts. A. L. Hough and Gendo Ilges; to be Captains, First Lieuts. B. H. Rogers and Jno. P. Willard; to be First Lieutenants, Second Lieuts. J. A. Lundeen, Rogers Birnie, Jr., W. W. McCammon, and Thos. B. Briggs.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Alexander N. Wilson, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Savannah. Collectors of Internal Revenue—L. B. McLaws, for the First District, Georgia, and Wm. A. Snyder, for the Second District, Texas. Postmasters—Ethelbert Hubbs, at Newbern, N. C., and Dan'l R. Anthony, at Leavenworth, Kan.

THE MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Among the statistical investigations reported in the current monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, is the following: An inquiry concerning the most profitable crop in each State and section of a State, and its relative cost and profit, in comparison with other crops, shewing the effects of soil, climate, and other circumstances, in popularising a particular branch of a rotation, and the encouragement of local specialties; the tendency of agricultural improvement, indicating progressive and non-progressive localities, and illustrating the prevalent activity of the rural mind. The main points in this progress relate to the economy and efficiency of labor, the systematic and rational processes for its employment, and advanced skill in its direction. Another series of returns from about 300 cotton-growing counties relate to the quality of the present cotton crop, local causes of injury and the comparative prominence of each, especially those due to insect ravages, showing the rate of progress of the caterpillar as visited, and the character of the injury, with other collections of facts bearing upon the crop. Another investigation may be considered a virtual census of a large portion of the tobacco area, being a direct estimate, with the aid of County Assessors, of the number of pounds, number of acres, and value in planters' hands. In 140 counties, which aggregate a production of 248,000,000 pounds on 326,000 acres, the same counties in 1869 returned, through the census, 176,000,000. The same rate for the unreported area would make the total production, 370,000,000. The apparent increase is forty-one per cent. The real difference is very little, the census not returning the full amount.

THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

The Senate having to-day agreed to the issue of $46,000,000 additional national bank currency, the aggregate volume of that currency, should the bill become a law, will be $400,000,000. The vote of Thursday last having fixed the legal-tender circulation at $400,000,000, the entire volume of currency will be $800,000,000. This is the amount suggested by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, on the 4th day of December, in the proposition for financial relief he then offered.

PAYMENTS FROM THE TREASURY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during March were as follows: On account of Civil and Miscellaneous, $4,461,771 68; War, $3,415,603 21; Navy, $1,973,387 72; Interior, (Indians and pensions,) $3,476,043 46; total, $13,326,806 07. The above does not include payments made on account of interest or principal on the public debt.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES MINTS.

The Director of the Mint reports the coinage at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson, exclusive of minor coins and bars, during the month of March, as folllows: Gold coin, $4,216,400; trade dollars, $502,000; subsidary silver coin, $127,085; total, $4,845,485. Of the above amount the Mint at San Francisco coined over $3,000,000 in gold and $250,000 in trade dollars. The orders from Japan and China for the trade dollar are still increasing, and the mints are kept busily employed in supplying the demand.

NO HEARING IN THE SANBORN BUSINESS.

The Committee on Ways and Means did not have this morning its usual hearing in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. The personal attendance and statement of John D. Sanborn had been expected, but he failed to make an appearance, and the committee proceeded with the consideration of its ordinary business.

ANOTHER SOUTH CAROLINA DELEGATION.

The delegation to oppose the prayers of the delegation from the South Carolina Tax-payers' Convention has arrived here, and the Judiciary Committee of the House promise to take up the case to-morrow.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

To-day Mr. R. D. Mussey filed in the law side of the District Supreme Court, a suit for libel in the name of Amhurst D. Wilder against Wm. Welet, claiming $100,000 damages. The plaintiff charges that the defendant, in a letter addressed to George H. Stuart, wrote falsely and maliciously of, and concerning, him, he being engaged in furnishing supplies to the Indians under contracts made with the United States, and that his accounts at the time were pending for settlement before the proper officers of the Government.

THE CABINET.

The nomination of Wm. J. Wallace to be United States Judge for the Northern District of New-York was decided upon at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The Cabinet was in session for an hour and a half, and there was considerable conversation between the members present on the financial topic, but it was informal and not with a view to any action by the President in the matter. Secretaries Fish and Delano were absent from the meeting.

THE HOWARD COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Howard Court of Inquiry sat with closed doors to-day, the court considering questions relative to the method of pursuing the investigation.

THE BUSTEED CASE CLOSED.

The subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House to-day closed the hearing of the testimony in the Busteed impeachment case.

THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PEKING.

CHESTER, Penn., April 2.—The steam-ship City of Peking, Capt. Maury, of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, left for New-York at 1 o'clock this afternoon in tow of the tugs Relief and Cyclop.

RETURN OF THE FIRST REGIMENT FROM SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The First Regiment returned from Susquehanna Depot this morning, and made a street parade, under command of Col. Benson, reporting to Gen. Prevost at his office on Third street, below Chestnut street.

THE LAKE NAVIGATION.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, April 2.—There is not much ice in the lake off the harbor, but the cold weather and winds have packed it firmly on the shore. It is impossible for vessels to get through it at present, but they are fitting out for an early start.

KINGSTON, Ontario, April 2.—The ice is still firm toward the lake.

A MILLION FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.—The Mayor has signed the Million Centennial Appropriation bill. A certified copy was transmitted to Washington to-night.

THE GEORGIAN PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 2.—The Direct Trade Union, Patrons of Husbandry, organized to-day by electing A. H. Colquitt President, and twelve Directors. The meeting was largely attended, all parts of the State being represented. The union is expected to control all the cotton exported from Georgia.

ALBANY.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

A CREDITABLE RECORD FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 2, 1874.—The Supply bill had its third reading to-day in the House, and was sent to the Senate. An effort was made to reduce the amount of the appropriation for the new Capitol from $1,500,000 to $1,000,000, but it failed; the majority of the members deeming that the wisest and, in the end, the most economical, course, was to complete the building as rapidly as possible. When first reported the Supply bill appropriated $1,130,771 91 less than that of last year. On its passage through the House there was added to it $170,000, embracing $150,000 for the Buffalo Asylum, $16,000 for the Susquehanna Valley Asylum, and other miscellaneous items. The appropriations for public buildings this year amount to $607,000 more than last, so that relatively as it passed the Senate the bill appropriates $1,567,000 less than the bill of last year. The bill last year was reported on March 12, ordered to a third reading May 2, and sent to the Senate May 7. This year it was reported March 24, passed April 2, and sent to the Senate the same day. The general verdict is that the bill is the best that has been passed for years. Gen. Batcheller, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, is deservedly praised for the economical spirit of its provisions, and the earnestness and success with which he resisted the insertion of any doubtful items into the bill. If the Senate will now only go to work upon it promptly and vigorously, of which there is no reason to doubt, there is nothing to prevent an early adjournment.

IMPROVEMENT OF WORTH STREET.

The bill for the improvement of Worth street, New-York City, passed the House to-day.

THE BILL RELATING TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The bill relating to the appointment of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction was considered in the Senate this morning as the special order. After considerable discussion the following substitute, offered by Senator Wood, was passed without a dissenting vote.

SECTION 1. The appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall hereafter be vested in the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New-York, and the term of office of said Superintendent shall hereafter be six years, subject to removal by said Board of Regents for cause, after hearing; and said Superintendent shall be vested with all the powers, and shall perform all the duties, and be subject to all the responsibilities now conferred or imposed by law upon said Superintendent of Public Instruction. The first appointment of Superintendent of Public Instruction under this act by said Board of Regents shall be made on the first Tuesday of April in the present year, or on such day thereafter as said Regents may designate, not later than the first Tuesday of June next, and the present incumbent shall continue to exercise the functions of said office until such appointment shall be made as aforesaid. The term of office of said Superintendent as fixed by this act shall date from the first appoint under this act.

SEC. 2. The Regents of the University shall, before the first day of January next, classify, by lot, the members of the said board appointed by the Legislature into six classes, one of four, and eight others of three members each, who shall hold office respectively for the term of one, two, three, four, five, and six years, from the first Tuesday of February next, and until others shall be appointed in their places, and such members of the said board shall hereafter be appointed for the term of six years by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the manner provided by law, and all vacancies in their number shall be filled for unexpired terms in the same manner.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts repugnant to or inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

THE MOORE-PINCKNEY CASE.

The resolution to admit as testimony on the part of Mr. Pinckney the statement relative to Senator Moore's desertion from the United States Army was voted down this morning. During the debate Senator Woodin said that the petition alleged that Moore, having deserted from the army of the United States, was not eligible to the office of Senator, and that all votes cast for him were void. The statutes had been carefully examined on the subject, but no law could be found which prevented a man from holding office because of desertion. On this ground Mr. Woodin urged that the petition of Mr. Pinckney be denied. The further hearing in the case will be had on Friday and Saturday of this week, and not on the 5th of July, as before reported. The Youmans-Thompson case will again be taken up by the Senate Committee on the date mentioned.

THE CHAMBERS STREET RAILROAD.

The bill to construct a surface railroad in Chamber street, New-York, was considered on its final passage this morning, but after a long and tedious debate the Senate adjourned before a final vote had been taken. This evening the bill, coming up on Senator Gross' motion to recommit for amendment, was, on motion of Senator Fox, laid on the table.

RAPID-TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The Chairman and members of the Senate Railroad Committee seem to have arrived at a better state of mind in regard to the rapid-transit bills submitted to them. This morning the Beach Pneumatic bill, with the objectionable clause removed, was reported "for the consideration of the Senate." The following are the provisions of the bill as it now appears:

The name of the "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company" is hereby changed to "The Broadway Underground Railway Company," and all the rights, powers, duties, and obligations heretofore conferred upon, possessed, or assumed by said "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company," shall be possessed, enjoyed, and kept by the said "The Broadway Underground Railway Company," and all suits or proceedings pending in which said "Beach Pneumatic Transit Company" is a party, shall be continued in the name of "The Broadway Underground Railway Company," and any stockholder in said company may be eligible as a Director thereof.

The said company, in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 185 of the laws of 1873, may construct their tunnels and railways of greater dimensions than thirty-one feet in width and eighteen feet in height, but the extent of such enlargement shall be fixed and determined by the Board of Engineer Commissioners, and provided further that said tunnels and railways shall not extend beyond the curb line of said streets and avenues.

The said company is hereby required to construct, as the first section of its railway, that portion of its line from the Battery or Bowling green to a connection with the New-York and Harlem Railway at or above Forty-second street. And whenever said "The Broadway Underground Railway Company" shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Engineer Commissioners provided for in chapter 185 of the laws of 1873, aforesaid, that the whole capital stock of said company has been subscribed, or other financial arrangements made for completing said first section, within three years after the passage of this act, said Board of Engineer Commissioners shall execute a certificate in duplicate to that effect, which shall be filed as directed in said chapter 185 of the laws of 1873, and the said company may then proceed with the work of construction; but, in case of delay by legal proceedings, which shall compel the stoppage of the work, the time so lost shall be added to the time allowed herein for completing said first section.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The Brooklyn Elevated Silent Safety Railway bill, which is being pressed by a very swarm of small-fry lobbyists, was also reported for the consideration of the Senate.

Senator Gross' bill creating a Board of Commissioners of City Railroads, and providing for rapid transit in New-York City, was reported adversely.

THE WOODEN PAVEMENTS BILL.

Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, this evening reported adversely upon Senator Gross' bill directing the Commissioners of Public Works to remove all wooden pavement in New-York City, and repave with stone.

THE BILL TO REORGANIZE THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The bill reorganizing the Police Department of New-York City, and creating a Metropolitan Police District, will probably be introduced to-morrow. The district will embrace the counties of New-York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond. In the language of the bill, the use of the term "county" is avoided, in order to meet the constitutional objections as promulgated in the Troy decision, and the district is designated by metes and boundaries. The bill provides for Joint Commissioners, whose powers are similar to those possessed by the present Board of Commissioners, save that they are not given the control of street cleaning.

THE CANAL SUPERINTENDENT BILL.

At the evening session of the House the special order (the bill to abolish the office of Canal Superintendent and confer on the Canal Commissioners complete power over the management of the canals) was taken up. The question pending was on Mr. Alvord's motion to strike out the word "immediately" and insert "take effect Jan. 1, 1875." Mr. Beebe moved to make it February, 1876, and spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill. A lengthy debate ensued, in which it was contended, on one side, that under the present system the Canal Commissioners were not responsible for nor chargeable with the abuses on the canals, and on the other, that the present law gave them all necessary power, and if they faithfully discharged their duties there would be an end of abuse or corruption. Finally the question was taken on Mr. Beebe's motion, and it was lost. Mr. Alvord's motion was then adopted, but Mr. Weed moved an amendment, providing for a paymaster who shall disburse all the money. Progress was then reported on the bill, without taking the question on Mr. Weed's motion. In the House the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Weed then moved to recommit, with instructions to amend, as he proposed, by providing for a paymaster, to be appointed by the Canal Board. It was carried.

AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor has deferred nominating to the Senate an Auditor for the Canal Department until next week.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Senator McGowan, the only one of the Republican Senators who voted against the bill giving the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the Regents of the University, favored giving the appointment to the Governor and the Senate.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BILL.

The skeleton of the once famous Industrial Exhibition bill, was considered by the Senate this afternoon, and after a short discussion laid on the table. Those interested in the measure have testified their willingness to have the clause in relation to city aid stricken from the bill, but they desire to retain the right to place the stock of the company on the American and foreign markets.

PUBLICATION OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Ledwith's bill relating to the publication of judicial proceedings and legal notices in New-York was ordered to a third reading. It provides that the present Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, the Chief Judge of the Common Pleas Court, the Chief Judge of the Superior Court, and the Chief Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, or a majority of them, shall designate a daily law journal, in which shall be published all calendars of the courts of record held in and for the City and County, with such particulars and notices in respect to such calendar as may be specified by said courts, together with every notice or advertisement in legal proceedings or otherwise, which may be required by law to be published in one or more papers in said City or County. For this service a sum not exceeding $15,000 shall be appropriated and paid as an expense of the courts named.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The bill providing for the appropriation of $100,000 for the payment of certificates issued to the militia of the State for service rendered in the war of 1812 was considered in the Senate to-night and progressed.

COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation was in session this evening and heard arguments from representatives of the Ship-owners Association of New-York in favor of Senator Coe's bill removing the compulsory clause in the law relating to employment of Hell-Gate pilots.

A RUMOR.

It is rumored here to-night that Commodore Vanderbilt will withdraw his Rapid-Transit bill now pending before the Legislature.

AID FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The following appropriations have thus far been agreed upon by the New-York delegation in the Assembly, to be inserted in the bill to be introduced in the Assembly by Mr. C. S. Spencer, for the benefit of charitable institutions in New-York City:

St. Elizabeth's Hospital, No. 225 West Thirty-first street, $2,000.

Metropolitan Throat Hospital, No. 17 Stuyvesant street, $5,000.

Central Dispensary, Eighth avenue, near Fifty-fifth street, $5,000.

Woman's Aid Society, Seventh avenue, $5,000.

Blind Mechanics' Association, $5,000.

Women's Prison Association, No. 213 Tenth avenue, $5,000.

Mount Sinai Hospital, Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, $5,000.

Ladies' Union Relief Association, $5,000.

New-York Infant Asylum, No. 24 Clinton place, $25,000.

James Street Manhattan Industrial School, $5,000.

Institution for Homeless Children, Eighty-first street, $19,200.

Ladies' Union Aid Society, Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue, $5,000.

Demilt Dispensary, Second avenue, corner of Twenty-third street, $5,000.

Working Women's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker street, $2,500.

St. Vincent's Hospital, $5,000.

House of Mercy on the Bloomingdale road, $10,000.

West-side Infirmary, Sixth avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, $1,500.

Market Street Industrial School, $1,000.

Nursery and Child's Hospital, Lexington avenue, $5,000.

German Hospital of the City and County of New-York, $10,000.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Board of Trade last December passed resolutions expressing the belief that the restoration of specie payment was not practicable now, and should not be attempted until such foundation be made that a change to specie payment will not shock or derange business, and that a further inflation of the currency would retard a return to specie payment. Efforts have been made to revive this question, and the board to-day reaffirmed these resolutions, and in view of the inexpediency of agitating the question, indefinitely postponed the consideration of the subject.

THE DEFALCATION IN THE IOWA STATE TREASURY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 2.—There is much excitement in this city to-night over the return of eight indictments bo-day by the Grand Jury of the District Court of Polk County against Isaac Brandt, Deputy under Ex-State Treasurer Rankin. These indictments are for the embezzlement or appropriation of public moneys, in the shape of interest or bonuses on State drafts of deposit. The amount of money he is charged with thus appropriating is reported to be about $40,000, a sum about equal to the original Rankin defalcation. Brandt was arrested but subsequently released on $3,000 bail on each indictment, or $24,000 in all. It was generally known that the Grand Jury was engaged in a re-examination of the Rankin defalcation, the indictments of the last Grand Jury against Rankin having been quashed. Six indictments were also returned against Rankin for the embezzlement of moneys of the State Agricultural College. Rankin has also given bail. The alleged facts thus freshly developed have run the gauntlet of two Legislative investigations without being discovered.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—Printing Cloths steady at 5¾c. for Standard 64s.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION

A GLANCE AT THE SITUATION.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATURE—THE PROHIBITION VOTE—TONE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS—THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, April 1, 1874.

On Monday next the annual State election will take place. The campaign has been an exceptionally quiet one, so far as outward appearances go. More interest will be excited during the present week, as in nearly all the towns nominations of Representatives for the Legislature will be made. Only a very few towns have, so far, taken action. Much will depend upon the character of the men to be nominated and the personal following their attainments will secure, to shape the result in the State at large. In the absence of any stirring enthusiasm to arouse voters to action at the polls, the local contests for Representatives must be considerably relied upon to wake up both parties, and if the Republicans will be very careful to make such selections of nominees as will have the confidence of their neighbors, it will go far toward securing a complete success in the State.

The outlook for an election by the people has not materially changed since my last communication on that subject. All depends, of course, upon the strength of the Prohibition Party, whose whole work this year is being very much encouraged by the Democratic leaders. The claim is made that this party will poll over 5,000 votes in the State, which is extravagant. The total vote last year was a trifle over 2,500. It may run up to from 3,300 to 3,600, and if it does even that I think the probability is that the election of a State ticket will be thrown into the Legislature. At all events, where there is so much doubt concerning a popular election, it is very clearly evident that it is of the highest importance to secure the Legislature, if for no other reason than to fortify the State ticket. The Senatorial question also adds to the party value of that body. It will be seen, therefore, that the Legislative nominations to be made this week have a very decisive bearing upon general results, and Republicans everywhere through the State should be impressed with the responsibility which attaches to the choice of thoroughly good and available candidates. The whole State, as it were, is, for the time being, in submission, absolutely almost, to the local nominations of the towns. Its legislative power is always delegated by the towns, of course; but here is an occasion where the choice of executive officers is liable to vest in the General Assembly.

I believe that in this matter of electing Representatives the Republicans have very decidedly the inside chances, and they can secure a substantial majority on joint ballot in the Legislature by careful attention to local nominating meetings, and a very little extra work, comparatively, at the polls on election day. And there is a very clear advantage in having popular local nominations, as regards the State ticket, for voters will come out in greater numbers, and many will vote for State officers if once attracted to the polls by the personal bearings of the local contest. I believe, moreover, that the Republicans of the State see the opportunity before them, and that those ardent Democrats who are already counting their majority in the Legislature will be sorely disappointed. The situation from the party head-quarters certainly looks very promising, and Republicans feel highly encouraged with the present prospect.

The tone of the Democratic papers for the past week has not been of that sort which comes ordinarily from hopeful conviction. On the contrary they have made it a special point to urge upon their partisans the importance of the campaign from their own exaggerated standpoint, and these appeals have savored very strongly of dubious forebodings. It is a little remarkable that this latest drift of Democratic editorials should come just as it has; for the course of these organs in the past, even in hopeless campaigns, has almost invariably been buoyant, and usually boldly confident, in spite of insurmountable obstacles to success. There has not been an election here in ten years, with possibly a single exception, when the Hartford *Times*, the Sir Oracle of the party, has not, in the closing days of the canvass, made the most astonishing predictions of signs of success; and the tone of the Democratic press in that direction having been so uniformly exact and consistent, makes the present urgent pressure for hard work and zealous effort look very much as if, for once, uncertainty and great doubt could not be risked under the cover of even flattering predictions.

The railroad combination for the United States Senatorship, provided the Democrats should carry the Legislature, is taking precisely the bearing that I intimated in the opening of this correspondence. There has been at no time any sign that the two Democratic leaders of the Democratic forces in the western counties of the State—Congressman Barnum and Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler—would work except in harmony. Both these gentlemen labor partywise understandingly. At the outset it was understood that if Mr. Barnum should be likely to develop more opposition than could be conveniently silenced, he would turn the support at his command to the assistance of Mr. Wheeler; and it looks now very much as if the latter was in active training as the special railroad candidate. He has secured a renomination for the State Senate, so as to be on the ground and inside of caucusses himself, and, following this move, the Democrats of this (the Hartford) Senatorial District have nominated Charles M. Pond, Vice President and Director of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, who will be a valuable lieutenant for Mr. Wheeler, who is a Director in the same road. Meantime, Barnum is carefully kept out of sight; but is, nevertheless, working up things in Litchfield County in behalf of the programme. Mr. Eaton, of this city, who is to run for the House, and who relies upon the personal following he has in the State to secure himself the Senatorial nomination, still persists in believing that he cannot only hold the Democratic Representatives from Hartford and Tolland Counties to his support, and also from the eastern counties, but can draw off many from the western counties; but he will surely awake from that dream when the wires of the powerful railroad monopoly are set fairly in motion. A Democratic Legislature will force a surrender to a railroad influence of the most damaging sort, and that is one of the healthy "reforms" the people of Connecticut are invited to countenance.

There will be no public meetings to speak of in the State before the election by either of the leading parties. The Prohibitionists are doing most of the talking, and, so far as I can learn, are so intemperate in their talk that they are helping their cause in no sense.

With the few remaining days at hand, the Republicans have the field to themselves, if they will rightly occupy it, and, as things now look, I see every reason why our friends may expect to get good returns over the wires on Tuesday morning next.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE FISHERIES—A MILITARY SCHOOL PROJECTED.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—Hon. A. J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, leaves for Washington to-day to take part in negotiations connected with the fisheries and reciprocal trade between Canada and the United States.

A movement is on foot to establish a military school in Canada similar to that at West Point.

NAVIGATION MATTERS.

PORT RYERSE, Ontario, April 2.—The schooner Abzena, arrived here from Dover, reports no ice to be seen. Navigation may be considered as fairly open. Several vessels leave this port in a few days.

THE REEL EXCITEMENT IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 2.—The intense excitement of yesterday respecting Riel has subsided now. It is said that he is in Ogdensburg, whence he will return on Wednesday, when Parliament will again resume its sittings.

INTENSE INDIGNATION IN MANITOBA AGAINST RIEL.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 2.—A dispatch from Fort Garry, Manitoba, to the *Globe*, says that intense excitement prevailed there on the receipt of the intelligence that Riel was in Ottawa, and had taken the oath. The largest mass-meeting that was ever held in the province assembled in the open air, and passed resolutions expressing unqualified indignation at the attempt of Riel to take his seat in the House of Commons, and demanding that Parliament perform its duty, purge itself of his presence, and cause his arrest and transmission to Manitoba to stand trial on charges of treason and murder. The City Council of Fort Garry also held a meeting, and passed equally strong resolutions.

THE TOPPENG BUTCHERY CASE.

WOODSTOCK, Canada, April 2.—The Assize Court opens here to-day. The docket is an extensive one, and embraces several important cases, one of which is that of Toppeng for the murder of his wife and four children last Christmas. Toppeng has been industrionsly collecting matter to support a plea of insanity.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A dispatch from Austin, Nev., to-night gives the particulars of a horrible tragedy in Smoky Valley in that State. It appears that Christopher Reckstein had been for a long time jealous of his wife, in consequence of attentions paid to her by a young man named Norton, and they had frequent quarrels about him. Yesterday a man named Osterhans went to Reckstein's house, and, receiving no response to his demands for admission, broke open the door. On the floor lay the naked body of Mrs. Reckstein cut into pieces and the head split open. At her feet were the bodies of their two little girls, their heads nearly severed from the bodies, and near by were the dead bodies of Reckstein and young Norton, grappled as in a death struggle. Reckstein grasped in his right hand a large bowie knife, covered with blood, and in Norton's right hand was a dragoon pistol, two chambers of which were discharged. There is no living witness to the terrible affair.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The stables at Laurel Hill Slope, Hazelton, Penn., owned by Pardee & Co., were burned on Wednesday night with twenty-three mules. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A destructive fire occurred at Lancaster, Garrard County, Ky., on Wednesday, which destroyed eleven buildings, including the depot, the Bank of Lancaster, the *News* office, and several stores and dwellings. The loss is estimated at over $60,000.

The Tivoli Knitting Mills, on Mohawk street, Cohoes, N. Y., owned by J. G. Roots & Sons, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is $200,000; insurance, $180,000. The knitting mill of Gregory & Hiller was partially burned. The loss is unknown, but it is fully insured. One thousand workmen are thrown out of employment.

On Wednesday night, at Middletown, Wis., while exercises were being held in the school-house, a lamp exploded, which set fire to the building. About 300 persons were present, and became panic-stricken. In the rush for the doors about forty persons were injured, four seriously. The fire burned about half an hour, when it was extinguished by two courageous women, who smothered it with overcoats and carpets.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.—The Baptist Ecclesiastical Council, which has been engaged for some two weeks past in the trial of Rev. Florence McCarthy, of the Union Park Church, on the charges of unchristian and unministerial conduct, preferred by the deacons of his church, concluded its labors at midnight last night. The majority of the council agreed upon a report withdrawing from the accused the hand of ministerial fellowship, but not advising the church to expel him from its membership. A respectable minority of the council disagreed with this conclusion, and will probably make their views of the case public.

THE SELMA EXPOSITION JOCKEY CLUB.

SELMA, Ala., April 2.—The Selma Exposition Jockey Club races commenced to-day. The first, a hurdle race, one and a half miles, was won by Chief Engineer, beating Fireball, second, Joe Johnston third, and Nashville Harry fourth. Time—3:19½. The second race, a half-mile dash, was won by Lucretia, beating Vandelite, second, and Belle of Australia third. Time—54 seconds. The third race, mile heats, best two in three, was won by Bessie Lee, beating Tabitha, second; Lucy and Fanny were distanced. Four heats were run. Time—1:53¼, 1:53¼, 1:53¾, 1:58¾.

FREIGHT AGENTS' CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 2.—A convention of general freight agents was held in this city to day, at which representatives from the following roads and freight lines were present: Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis; Pan-Handle; Pennsylvania Company; Indianapolis and St. Louis; Vandalia; Evansville and Crawfordsville; Atlantic and Great Western; Michigan Central; Marietta and Cincinnati; Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland; South Shore Line; White Line; Continental Fast Freight Line; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway; Louisville and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette; Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Union Line. The following schedule of rates were adopted: Fourth class freight from Chicago to Boston, 45 cents; New-York, 40 cents; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30 cents; St. Louis to Boston, 55 cents; New-York, 50 cents; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 45 cents; Keokuk to Boston, 55 cents; New-York, 50 cents; Philadelphia and Batimore, 45 cents; Indianapolis to Boston, 40 cents; New-York, 35 cents; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30 cents; Louisville to Boston, 47 cents; New-York, 42 cents; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 37 cents; Cincinnati to Boston, 40 cents; New-York, 35 cents; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 30 cents. Third-class freight, 5 cents; second class, 10 cents; and first-class, 15 cents more than fourth class.

FAST DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, April 2.—Nearly all business has been suspended, and the day generally observed as a holiday. Several churches were open for fast-day sermons, which were more than usually devoted to the subject of temperance. The theatres were liberally patronized, and base-ball attracted crowds to the Union Grounds and to the Commons. The weather was clear and cold.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

MARINE DISASTERS.

MEN WASHED OVERBOARD—WRECK OF A BARK AND RESCUE OF THE CREW.

QUEENSTOWN, April 2.—The bark Live Oak, which arrived here to-day from New-York, lost several men overboard on the passage.

LONDON, April 2.—The bark Panama, from Ardrossan, for Savannah, has been wrecked. The vessel and cargo are a total loss, but the crew were saved.

The ship Robert Dixon, from Savannah, for Liverpool, has put into Lisbon, leaking.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION—DEATH OF A PEER.

LONDON, April 3—5 A. M.—The Queen will review the naval brigade of the Ashantee expedition at Portsmouth on the 22d inst.

LONDON, April 2.—The Marquis of Downshire is dead.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS ABOUT BILBOA—DE RODAS GOING BY FORCED MARCHES TO THE AID OF SERRANO.

LONDON, April 2.—The *Times* says it has authentic advices from the scene of the war before Bilboa to April 1, which show that the Republican troops have taken no position since March 25.

A three days' armistice, in which Bilboa was not included, has been agreed upon for the burial of the dead. In the meantime the bombardment of the city continues.

Gen. Caballero De Rodas, with 5,000 men, is advancing by forced marches to the assistance of Marshal Serrano.

INDIA.

VILLAGES DESTROYED BY INCENDIARY FIRES—THE FAMINE.

LONDON, April 2.—A *Daily News* special from India says incendiary fires were alarmingly frequent in the neighborhood of Seetamow, in the Gwalior district. Two large villages have been entirely destroyed.

Large numbers of inhabitants are emigrating from Nepaul in consequence of the famine.

HARLEM RAILROAD FARES.

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS—ENORMOUS INCREASE OF FARES.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The Committees on Railroads of the Senate and Assembly held an adjourned meeting this afternoon, in the Senate Chamber, to hear further argument on the bill to reduce fares and freights on the Harlem Railroad. Senator Gross, and Assemblymen Wight and Caldwell, from the Legislature, appeared before the committees, besides several lawyers from Westchester, including Judge Robert Cochran and John B. Haven, together with a number of manufacturers and committees of citizens along the line.

The first speaker was Mr. Weiss, from Mount Vernon, who exhibited invoices of merchandise shipped at different times over the route, showing an increase of nearly 200 per cent. In reference to the fare, he stated that formerly it cost only $36 a year from Mount Vernon to the City Hall, while now it cost nearly $130. He also contended that the price of real estate in Mount Vernon and vicinity had been at a stand-still for fifteen years, because mechanics and others were deterred from renting or buying by the high rate of fares.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew followed in an eloquent speech in favor of the railroad company, lasting over an hour. He claimed that Harlem Railroad stock had been brought to its present value of 130 from less than 5 entirely in consequence of the exertions of Commodore Vanderbilt. On the subject of fares he admitted that the company charged on the City line, from the City Hall to Forty-second street, one cent per passenger more than any other company was authorized to charge, but stated that the question of reduction was under consideration by the directors. As to the other fares and freights he claimed that, considering the length of the line and its unprofitable character beyond Brewsters, its rates were as low as those of any railroad of a similar character.

Hon. Robert Cochran followed, briefly recapitulating the statements and figures heretofore presented. He showed that the earnings of the road would justify the reduction claimed, and would still enable the company to pay handsome dividends. He argued that the company had received some of the most valuable franchises, and that the City of New-York was even now contributing several millions of dollars for the Fourth avenue improvement, which is being made for the benefit of this company.

Other gentlemen also spoke, when Mr. Haskin asked and obtained leave to present to the committees a brief statement, comparing the rates of this company now with those formerly charged, and also with those of the other companies in the vicinity of New-York.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 3—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Wednesday night over Lake Superior has moved eastward into Canada, accompanied by occasionally light rain or snow over Michigan and the lower lake region. Generally cloudy weather prevailed last night over the South and Middle Atlantic States, with occasional rain on the coast. The barometer is now falling over the North-west, with winds shifting to southerly.

The rivers have risen at St. Louis, Nashville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Morgantown, and New-Geneva, but fallen at St. Joseph, Keokuk, Cairo, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, cloudy weather and possibly light rain or snow, the winds gradually veering to west and north-west, with clearing weather during Friday night.

For the Middle States and lower lake region light rain and snow over the eastern portion, but generally followed by clear and clearing weather and west to north winds.

For the Southern States and Ohio Valley, generally clear weather and light to fresh winds, mostly from the west and south.

For the upper lake region, generally clear weather, with winds gradually shifting to southerly.

For Missouri and Iowa, winds shifting to south-east, rising temperature, and generally clear weather.

The Ohio River will rise somewhat, especially the upper portion.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	43°	31°	3:30 P. M.	64°	44°
6 A. M.	46°	31°	6 P. M.	57°	40°
9 A. M.	47°	35°	9 P. M.	49°	[illegible]
12 M.	54°	39°	12 P. M.	47°	[illegible]

Average temperature yesterday.....[illegible]
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....[illegible]

THE WELLAND CANAL.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, April 2.—The Welland Canal will be opened on Thursday, April 9, for the passage of vessels.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The official count of votes for Assemblymen in this city elects six, by majorities of three and upward, and finds no choice for seven, including a Senator. Another election will be held on the 10th.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 2.

SENATE.

The Senate bill to amend the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, as returned by the House of Representatives, with amendments, was, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

The House having also returned the Senate bill in relation to the Louisville and Portland Canal, with an amendment, Mr. THURMAN moved the Senate non-concur in the amendment, and ask for a Conference Committee.

Mr. SARGENT objected to a bill of such importance being intrusted to a Conference Committee. The amendment should be considered by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN presented resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in favor of the Government taking immediate possession of the canal, and urging that Mr. Wheeler's amendment to the bill be rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN said the motive of that amendment was to obtain the consent of the Kentucky Legislature upon a matter where consent had already been given, and as that Legislature did not meet again for two years, if the amendment be adopted the monopoly would be continued two years longer.

Mr. THURMAN said he did not understand the objection to this bill, which was of such importance to the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the bill was laid over.

THE POLARIS SURVIVORS.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, presented a memorial signed by the survivors of the Polaris Expedition, setting forth the privations which they suffered on the ice-floe during a period of 196 days, and that they are still suffering physically and pecuniarily; that they were promised a handsome reward by Capt. Hall when they shipped, and that the German Government gave the members of its expedition $1,000 each. They ask such relief as may be proper in the premises, and that the Esquimaux Hannah and Joe be included in any measure for relief. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of Mrs. Mary Hall, widow of Capt. Hall of the late Arctic expedition, for a pension, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In presenting the petition Mr. SHERMAN said he knew of no case which appealed to the sympathy of the Congress of the United States as much as this. Capt. Hall died in the service of his country, leaving his wife and children in destitute circumstances. The petition is indorsed by Prof. Henry, Gen. Sherman, and other prominent persons.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHING.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to provide for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph. Placed on the calendar. The bill is the Hubbard Postal Telegraph Minor bill, unchanged except in matters of detail. It proposes to incorporate Gardner C. Hubbard and his associates as the Postal Telegraph Company on condition that it shall contract with the Postmaster General for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph at rates and in accordance with provisions elaborately prescribed in the bill, and heretofore, in all essential features, fully published.

JURISDICTION OVER INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM introduced a bill to confer upon United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction over Indian reservations and for the punishment of crimes committed by and against Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REDEMPTION AND FREE BANKING.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of the United States notes, and for free banking.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, offered, as a substitute for the third section of the bill, as reported by the committee the following:

That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to national banking associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter; and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act of July 12, 1870.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, inquired what had become of the amendment for free banking offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Logan.)

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said he would withdraw that amendment to allow that of his friend from North Carolina to be offered. It was very evident that there were a number of Senators in favor of more currency but opposed to free banking, and as he wanted a vote he would not press his amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered an amendment prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury from paying interest on bonds which have been, or may hereafter be, deposited in the Treasury to secure circulation, except on the par value of such bonds over the average circulation of such associations during the current year, while such bonds shall remain on deposit in the Treasury to secure such circulation.

It was rejected without a division.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, offered a substitute for that of Mr. Merrimon, providing that $50,000,000 in national bank circulation shall be withdrawn from the States in excess, and issued to the States having less than their proportion, which was rejected—yeas 20, nays 31, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Thurman, Wadleigh—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Ferry of Connecticut, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Spencer, Tipton, West, Windom—31.

The question then recurred on Mr. Merrimon's substitute, and it was adopted—yeas 33, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Davis, Ferry of Michigan, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer, Thurman, Tipton, West, Windom—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Ferry of Connecticut, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Jones, Kelley, Morrill of Vermont, Sargent, Saulsbury, Stewart, Stockton—19.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, offered an amendment similar to that submitted by him a few days ago, for the accumulation of gold coin in the Treasury, with a view to the resumption of specie payments at some future day, which was rejected by yeas 16, nays 31.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, offered as an additional section:

That from and after June 30, 1874, one-twentieth of the Customs dues shall be paid in United States legal-tender notes; after June 30, 1875, one-tenth, and after June 30, 1876, one-fifth of the Customs dues shall be so paid.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, offered as an amendment to the section of Mr. Thurman the following:

Whenever the same can be done without violating the pledge made by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, for the payment of the interest on the public debt, and providing a sinking fund.

Mr. THURMAN accepted the amendment.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said the amendment, if adopted, would undoubtedly cause the defeat of the bill in the House of Representatives. The provision was one affecting the revenue, and therefore could not be originated in the Senate. The Senate some time ago passed a bill to repeal the income tax. That bill did not propose to raise revenue, but took revenue out of the Treasury, and the House, on the ground that it was a bill pertaining to revenue, refused to consider it.

Mr. HAMLIN said he would support the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Thurman,) in the hope that the adoption of it would cause the House to lay the bill on the table—the better for the country. [Laughter.] He was for hard money, and wanted to see the bill defeated somehow.

Mr. THURMAN'S amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 27.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, offered an amendment to the first section of the bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tender notes on the 1st of January, 1876, in sums of $1,000 and any multiple thereof, at the rate of $100 in coin for $110 in currency, and six months thereafter at the rate of $100 in coin for $108 in currency; on the 1st of January, 1877, $100 in coin for $106 in currency, and six months thereafter $100 in coin for $104 in currency; on the 1st of January, 1878, $100 in coin for $102 in currency, and six months thereafter he shall redeem them at their face value. It was rejected—yeas 7, nays 31.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered, as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon, the bill recently introduced in the House requiring national banks to keep an amount in United States notes equal to five per cent. of their circulation on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, to be used only for the redemption of such circulation, and providing that it shall be redeemed in greenbacks, which, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Mr. ANTHONY said, to-morrow being Good Friday, a day observed by the whole Christian world, he thought the Senate should not meet. It had been customary during the long session to adjourn over that day, and he therefore moved to lay the pending bill aside, in order that he might make the motion to adjourn over.

Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called, and the motion was agreed to; yeas 22, nays 21. The bill was laid aside, and Mr. Anthony moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MORTON said this motion was calculated to waste the time of the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY said when he was accused of wasting the time of the Senate by a Senator who had not spoken more hours than he (Mr. Anthony) had minutes he would defend himself, but not until then. (Laughter.)

Mr. TIPTON said if the Senate adjourned over to-morrow on account of its piety it would take some Sunday session to make up lost time.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Anthony so as to provide that the Senate should meet on Saturday. He was willing to give one day but hoped there would be a session on Saturday to make up for it.

Pending discussion on the motion to adjourn over, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. ANTHONY gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion of Mr. Ferry was agreed to and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. At 5:20 the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SEALS AND INDIANS OF ALASKA.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of a competent person to obtain and report authentic information regarding the seal fisheries and fur trade of Alaska, the condition of the natives, &c., with a salary of $8 a day and actual traveling expenses.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, opposed the bill as creating a new office, and that, too, the office of a special Treasury agent.

Mr. CONGER intimated that if Mr. Willard had not made a speech against the bill, it would have been an indication of bad health on the part of that gentleman. He (Willard) spoke against the bill in the interest of economy, and yet he thought nothing of occupying the time of the House with speeches at the cost of $5,000 an hour.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, opposed the bill in its present shape, and spoke of the monopoly of the seal fur trade which is possessed by a London house.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, supported the bill.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, suggested an amendment to send an army officer in conjunction with this proposed Treasury agent, but Mr. CONGER refused to admit it, and moved the previous question.

The House refused to order the main question—yeas 102, nays 111—and the bill went over.

MEMORIALS FROM BROOKLYN AND NEW-YORK.

Mr. SCHUMAKER, of New-York, presented resolutions and a memorial of the Common Council of the City of Brooklyn against the alienation of any of the Government real estate on Wallabout Bay within the city limits to any person or corporation except the said city.

Mr. MELLISH, of New-York, presented memorials of the East Side, the West Side, and the North Side Associations of the City of New-York, in favor of increased appropriations for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. It recites that the annual loss arising from these obstructions is $1,500,000; that one in fifty sailing vessels entering the passage sustains injury by being forced by the violence of the currents on the rocks and shoals, and that 19,408 vessels passed the Gate in four months. In consequence of the exhaustion of the appropriation, work has been suspended at Hell Gate since the 26th of November. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CURRENCY.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Currency bill.

Mr. NILES, of Mississippi, argued against the bill, as having a tendency to disregard the pledges of the Government.

Mr. HARRIS, of Virginia, spoke in favor of more currency.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, said he was heartily in favor of some features of the bill; but he did not think it would afford to the South and West what was expected. It would not increase the amount of loanable capital in the West. He was in favor of removing the monopoly from the banking system of the country. He was also in favor of reducing the reserve of banks from twenty-five to five per cent. He had never regarded that provision as a security for depositors.

Mr. WILSON, of Indiana, gave notice of a substitute which he proposed to offer for the pending bill. In part it was substantially the same, but in some respects it was different. A feature common to both was free banking, which he thought would remedy a leading defect in the currency system—the limitation of currency by law. He laid down as an unanswerable proposition that the amount of currency should be governed, not by law, but by the demands of business. What was needed was a currency system that possessed the quality of elasticity. It should be free to expand or to contract, according to the wants of legitimate trade. To his mind this was not only a reasonable conclusion, but it was supported by the experience of history. He did not believe in the redistribution policy. He was willing that New-England should have all the facilities for business that it now had, and all he asked for was that the South and West should not be deprived of like facilities. He warned New-England that the South and West could control the Government if they chose. But, if they did, it would be on the principles of justice to all and equal rights and privileges to all. He feared, however, that that was not the spirit of the East.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, did not understand on what ground Mr. WILSON arraigned New-England for any vote of her representatives against free banking. It did not occur to him that they had given a single vote against free banking. So far as he understood the tone of public feeling in New-England, it was as much in favor of free banking as was the public sentiment of the West or South. All that New-England desired was, that free banking should be hedged in with safe-guards, so that the country should not have a repetition of "wild-cat currency."

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, suggested that the votes of the New-England members had been, with only one exception, against making the Currency bill a special order.

Mr. DAWES ventured to say that if Mr. Maynard brought in a bill for free banking, properly guarded, he would find no objection to it on the part of New-England.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, said there had never been a period since the organization of the Government when the people of New-England did not hold to policies to which the people of the rest of the country did not subsequently adhere, and he was sorry to hear that his colleague (Mr. Dawes) apologized for or flinched from any attitude which New-England took on this floor. [Noise and confusion.]

Mr. DAWES, (with some manifestation of feeling)—I do not know what occasion my colleague has to say that I was apologizing for the attitude of New-England. I was giving my idea of the sentiment of the people of New-England on the question of free banking. If I have done it in a manner that looks like apologizing I do not understand the nature of a fair and candid statement before the House of what I believe to be the tone of public sentiment in New-England. I am not here watching any of my colleagues to see whether I can find occasion to set myself above them as standing up for the rights of New-England better than they. [Laughter and encouraging remarks.]

Mr. WILSON—It is very evident that these gentlemen cannot harmoniously settle the attitude of New-England for themselves, and I certainly do not propose to settle it for them.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, (amid great noise and confusion)—As representing one little section of New-England, I can tell you what my position is. I do not care how much money there is in the country; the more the better if it is good money. I do not care how much capital there is in the country—the more the better. It is capital that they want in Indiana more than money; and it is because we have been in Connecticut two hundred years, and have saved every dollar we have earned, and have put it in the savings banks, that we happen to have money. Let the gentleman report a bill that will withdraw legal-tender notes and establish free banking, and I will vote for it; only, for Heaven's sake, do not disgust the people any more with "wild-cat currency." Before I will vote for one dollar expansion, I will consent that you take all circulation from my next-door neighbors. If you cannot find relief in any other way, provide for more free banking. I speak for Connecticut.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—I think I should be allowed to say a word here. [Laughter.] I have the advantage of neither having to apologize for New-England or for any vote I have ever given while representing her on this floor. I have given votes for the country, thank God! and I thought I was doing my duty to New-England when I never arrayed her or her interests against the interests of the whole country. I am not willing to flood the country with this irredeemable paper money issued by corporations in order that they may make money out of it, and withdraw the money of the people, the greenback currency, which is the only basis on which all the bank paper is sustained. The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hawley) is quite willing to have free banking if he can have more bank-paper in New-England than elsewhere, out of which bankers can make profits and have all the chances of grinding the poor man. He is willing to have that sort of irredeemable paper which these bankers can issue without price and without tax, in order that they may supply it to other people and take toll on it as it goes along. That is the kind of irredeemable money that he is for. That kind I am against. Let us take the faith of the nation, all the property of the nation and the wealth of the nation, all the power of the nation, all that there is in the country save the greenbacks, and put it all behind the greenbacks as a pledge for their redemption. That is my policy. I am done. [Laughter and confusion.]

Mr. WILSON resumed his remarks, and contended that the currency should be so adjusted as that every section of the country should have equal facilities for the transaction of business. He believed that that result would be accomplished by free banking. But, if he could not get free banking, then he should vote for the next best proposition. That was to take from the States that had an excessive circulation, and distribute that excess among the States that had not their fair share.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that, at the close of the debate, he would offer his Three-Sixty-five bill as a substitute for the bill of the committee.

The House then at 5 o'clock P. M. took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be for the discussion of the Currency bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There was a very slim attendance at the evening session of the House. Speeches on the currency were made by Messrs. Havens, of Missouri, and Holman, of Indiana, and some remarks, amendatory of a former speech, were made by Mr. Mellish, of New-York.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

In connection with some remarks upon the strike of the printers in New-Orleans because of the reduction of the price paid them for composition, the *Republican* says: "None of the New-Orleans papers have been self-sustaining during the past year. The *Times* has fallen into the hands of its paper merchant, who does not think he has drawn a prize. The *Picayune*, after experiencing adversity, finally was sold by the Sheriff for one-fifth of what it cost a year before. The *Bee* also has been published at the expense of the owners. The doors of the *Republican* have been been kept open by the gains of the job-office, which have been entirely absorbed in the expense of publishing the daily."

MUNICIPAL TOPICS

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The regular session of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday, President Vance in the chair. After transacting some routine business, Aldermen Koch moved that "General Orders" be taken up to the exclusion of all other matters, so that the Commissioner of Public Works can proceed with various improvements for the benefit of the people of this City. The motion was not seconded. Alderman Morris submitted an ordinance providing that all junk-dealers shall wear a badge—the form to be designed by the Mayor; that each junk-dealer shall take out a license for every cart, wagon, and boat he may use, and that for every violation of the ordinance there shall be imposed a fine of $25. The ordinance was adopted.

A communication was received from Major McLean, of the Old Guard, inviting the members of the board to attend the funeral of Col. T. T. Ferris at Grace Church on Tuesday next. The invitation was accepted.

The following ordinance was then submitted:

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council assembled, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. No goat shall go at large in any of the streets, avenues, lanes, alleys, piers, wharves, or public places in the City of New-York under the penalty of $3 for every such goat which shall be found at large, to be paid by the owner or person having charge, care, or keeping thereof.

SEC. 2. All ordinances or parts of ordinances relative to swine or meat cattle running at large shall apply to this ordinance.

The reading of this new Goat law elicited general merriment.

Alderman Koch—This is an ordinance on goats, and I move that it be referred to the Committee on Reform. [Laughter.]

Alderman Van Schaick—Who offered it?

Alderman Morris—I did, at the request of a number of citizens whose property up town has been injured by goats. A goat will destroy shrubbery in one hour which would cost $200.

The ordinance was adopted.

Alderman Billings offered a preamble and resolutions, reciting the necessity of establishing a rapid transit railroad in this City, and closing as follows:

Resolved, That this board respectfully urge, in the best interest of the people of the City of New-York, the immediate passage by the Legislature of what is known as the Eastman Rapid-transit bill, and the defeat of all other bills covering the same subject.

Alderman Koch opposed the resolution. He said he did not believe it was the intention of the men who had rapid-transit schemes in charge to build the roads. If any person could show him that it was their intention to build a good rapid-transit road he would vote for it.

Alderman Billings advocated the passage of the resolution as one which would be conducive to the best interests of the City. He said he believed that some of the other rapid-transit bills had many "niggers in the fence."

Alderman Flanagan moved to strike from the resolution the words, "and the defeat of all other bills covering the same subject." The motion was lost by a vote of 9 to 5. The original resolution was then adopted, only two members—Messrs. Koch and Flanagan—voting in the negative.

The ordinance to compel owners or occupants of houses to provide proper coverings for the openings to vaults under the sidewalks was called up for consideration. It directs the Police Commissioners to report to the Commissioner of Public Works all vault covers having a smooth surface; and the Commissioner of Public Works to notify owners or occupants to remove such coverings within a period of six months after receiving notice, under a penalty of $25 for every twenty-four hours in excess of that period, in which the covers complained of are allowed to remain.

Alderman Koch said there was no necessity for passing the ordinance at that time, as the vault covers were safe at present, and not calculated to cause accidents. He thought that all these things were got up to take money out of the pockets of the tax-payers. [Laughter.]

After some further debate the ordinance was adopted.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution adopted by both boards, prohibiting non-residents from holding office in this City, and notifying the heads of departments that their employment is illegal. The Mayor assigned two reasons for disapproving of the resolution. The first was that the Common Council had no jurisdiction over the employes of the Board of Education, who were included in the ordinance, as they were subject to State laws; and the second embodied a reference to the old statute, on which the Common Council relies for authority for its action. The Mayor says that he doubts if the law is applicable to the matter, and that it would be unjust to compel persons now holding office in this City to abandon their present homes.

The communication was laid over under the rule.

A report was presented by the Committee on Laws adverse to the resolution designating the second floor of the Essex Market Building as the place for holding the Fourth District Court. The report, which stated that there was no room for the purpose in the building, was adopted.

The board concurred in the resolutions of condolence at the death of Ex-Assistant Alderman Piersall, as adopted at the last meeting of the Assistant Aldermen.

Alderman Van Schaick offered the following:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be directed to make a proper case to be taken to the Court of Appeals, and, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the question of the constitutionality of the taxation of mortgages, or of the taxation of both the fee and equity of real estate to one person, where the same was held and owned by two persons; and, in the meantime, and until the decision of the question, that mortgages in the City of New-York be omitted from the assessment rolls, and not taxed.

At the request of the mover the resolutions were laid over and ordered to be printed.

Alderman Gilon called up the ordinance in relation to the burial of strangers or unknown persons in Potter's Field. Its leading features were published in THE TIMES in connection with the investigation of the circumstances attending the interment of Nathaniel French. The first section requires the Commissioners of Charities to advertise in the *City Record*, on the day succeeding the death of any stranger or unknown person who may die in any of the public institutions under their charge, a notice giving a full description of such person, and a statement of all the property found in his or her possession. The second section provides that hereafter all interments in the cemetery on Hart's Island (Potters Field) shall be in trenches, to be numbered consecutively, each trench to contain 150 bodies, and no more, and each coffin to be numbered by figures made of iron or other metal, so as to be indelible. At the head of each tier of coffins in the trench a durable stone or board, with the numbers corresponding with those on such coffins, is to be placed. The third section requires the Superintendent, or other person in charge of the cemetery, to keep a register of burials, which shall correspond with the numbers on the coffins and the head-boards over the tiers—the same to be accessible to the public.

The ordinance was adopted.

A resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have a portrait painted of the late Prof. Morse, for the Governor's Room, was taken from the list of general orders and placed on file, preparatory to future action.

A resolution was also adopted providing for repairs to Fulton Market.

The Board then took action on a number of unimportant resolutions, after which they adjourned.

THE POWERS OF THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

The Citizens' Association, through its Secretary, Mr. Richard M. Henry, has transmitted a communication to Controller Green, in which they object to the bills sent by Mayor Havemeyer to the State Legislature, authorizing the Board of Apportionment to revise and redetermine the estimates for 1874. "These bills," the communication states, "were approved by the Controller on the ground that they had for their sole end and object the reduction of taxes." After referring to the provisions of the bills, the communication says that they would give to the board equal power to increase or diminish the aggregate appropriations, and act without check from the Board of Aldermen, as provided by the charter; that such latitude of authority is not necessary for the reduction of taxes; and that the bills, if passed, would place the co-ordinate and independent branches of the City Government under the control of the Board of Apportionment. The communication closes by stating that the Citizens' Association, through counsel, have presented to the Senate Committee on Cities the following amendments to the bills: First, that the Board of Apportionment shall not increase the aggregate appropriation; that all appropriations shall be for specific purposes; and that no sum shall be set apart for special contingencies. Second, that the transfer of unexpended balances shall be made in accordance with existing law.

CITY HALL NOTES.

The Committee on Law of the Board of Assistant Aldermen contemplate holding a public session to hear the views of citizens in relation to the ordinance abolishing the permit system, now in their hands. The report of the Commissioners of Accounts, embodying a statement of the City debt for 1873, will probably be ready for publication to-morrow. The Commissioners assert that it agrees with the annual report on the same subject, and that all rumors to the contrary are without foundation. The question of changing the name of Great Jones and Amity streets, to East and West Third streets, Broadway to be the dividing line, was discussed yesterday by the Committee on Streets of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. They will report at the next meeting of the board.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, 4, amounting to $1,367 57. Pay-rolls paid—Number of warrants, 473, amounting to $102,356 47. Total number of warrants, 477, amounting to $103,724 04. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $10,524 70; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $10,739 96; from collection of assessments and interest, $1,435; from market rents, $745 50; from water rents, $574 50; from water permits, $138; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $62 25; from permits, Mayor's Office, $88; from fees, &c., Public Administrator, $37 50; from fees and fines, District Courts, $158; total, $24,454 41.

THE CITY DEBT.

THE RING LAWS REQUIRING THE ISSUE OF BONDS—COST OF ALTERATIONS OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT—IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM CONTROLLER GREEN.

Mayor Havemeyer received the following communication yesterday:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 2, 1874.

Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

SIR: It is well known that in the years 1870 and 1871, when the late corrupt cabal ruled the City, and, in a large degree, the State, many of those unjustifiable and indefensible laws were passed by which the permanent debt of this City and County and the burden of taxation have been so largely increased. Extravagance and fraudulent schemes of plunder were hidden for a time from public notice by the easy process of issuing stocks and bonds for the payment of current expenditures and of monstrous jobs. Some of these deceptive and mischievous laws, which authorize the issue of stocks and bonds to add to the permanent debt without limit or restriction, are still in force, and, as the paramount interest of the City is now to reduce taxation and stop the accumulation of debt, it seems to me they should be at once repealed or amended as, on examination, the condition of the respective works may require. All necessary public improvements and expenditures can and should be provided for by such stringent provisions of law as will secure economy and accountability, and control expenditures within reasonable limits. The almost unlimited powers which may still be exercised under existing statutes are liable to abuse, and tend, to say the least to lavish expenditures of the public moneys.

I have, therefore, thought it proper that your attention, as the Chief Magistrate of the City, should be called to this subject, and especially to the following, as some of the statutes alluded to, viz.:

1. Chapter 230, Laws of 1870.

This act authorizes the issue of stock to an unlimited amount, to provide the means to pay for alterations of the Croton Aqueduct, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. The work was begun immediately after the passage of the act, and on Dec. 13, 1870, the Commissioner of Public Works reported to the Controller as follows:

1st. Estimate of cost of the work, $1,500,000.

"I have had the Chief Engineer make a thorough examination and estimate, and he reports that the cost of the whole work will be about $1,500,000, exclusive of the expense of removing the present aqueduct, and trust that the entire work will be completed during the coming year, 1871."

2. Estimate of cost of the work, $2,000,000.

In another estimate, under date of April 1, 1871, the same officer says: "In the matter of the removal of the Croton Aqueduct in the City of New-York, between the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth street and the southerly side of Ninety-third street, and laying iron pipes to convey the water between these points, concerning which I addressed you a communication of Dec. 13, 1870, stating the estimate of expenses to be $1,500,000, exclusive of other expenses then unestimated, I have now the opportunity to report upon a more thorough examination of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct that the cost will be $2,000,000.

3. Estimate of the cost of the work, $3,472,793 68.

Again, under the date of June 21, 1873, the present Commissioner of Public Works reported the estimated cost at that time for the completion of the work to be the sum of $947,213 40. Previous to this date, however, the cost of this work was largely in excess of the estimate for the whole cost of $2,000,000, reported by the former Commissioner in April, 1871, making the actual estimated cost $3,472,793 68, according to the estimate of the present Commissioner of Public Works in June, 1873. Whether the work will be completed within the last estimate, I am now unable to state, but I believe that one-half the sum properly expended would have been an ample amount for the purpose.

In this law may be found these words: "And the said Commissioner of Public Works is further authorized either to contract for the whole or any part of the work authorized by this act, or the said Commissioner may have the same done by days' work, as shall seem best to said Commissioner and most advantageous to the interests of the City." Thus the authority conferred by this law to prosecute this one work of altering one line of Croton pipes for twenty blocks, without proper restrictions and limitations, will increase the permanent debt of the City, by the demands of the Commissioner of Public Works, in less than four years, nearly $3,500,000, and perhaps another estimate may yet come in. This is one of those "days' work" jobs of which we hear so much just complaint by property-owners.

The necessity of guarding expenditures on this work with proper legal restrictions is evident, and the law should be at once amended so as to limit the possible amount that can be hereafter expended, and to prevent the wastefulness that obtains in its prosecution.

2. Chapter 56, Laws of 1871, as amended by chapter 328, laws of same year, authorizes the issue of stock to the amount of $1,000,000 annually, for the ostensible purpose of providing a further supply of pure and wholesome water, but which was originally a scheme for purchasing lakes, buildings, reservoirs, &c., in Putnam County. A reservoir at Boyd's Corners was laid out and substantially completed by Messrs. Craven and Greene, eminent engineers, in the year 1871, and should have been filled that year, but rival engineering found reasons to continue it under the Commissioner of Public Works up to 1873, when the water was let in.

No one will more readily than I advocate the proper expenditure of moneys for the supply of Croton water, but provision should be made to limit further issues of stock for this purpose until the question of water supply for this City, including the lately annexed district, is taken up and thoroughly examined by competent hydraulic engineers, and the management of it committed to such authority as will command the confidence of the whole community.

3. Chapter 574, laws of 1871, authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 annually for expenditures by the Department of Docks. This is too large an amount of money to be used with advantage in any one year, and I have no doubt the Dock Department will concur in this view. The amount of bonds that can be authorized should, I think, be reduced to $1,000,000 per annum. It is very questionable, however, whether the issue of permanent debt bonds should be authorized in any case, except for specific purposes under strict limitations and provisions as to expenditure, and certainly not for current expenses now required by law for the Department of Docks. The maintenance of this department should be provided for only by taxation, after a proper estimate and apportionment of the necessary amount required for annual expenses, as in other departments.

4. Chapter 213, section 5, Laws of 1871, authorizes the issue of bonds to pay for water meters, without limitation of the amount. This provision of law was made the occasion of a nefarious attempt to defraud the City, and should at once be repealed.

5. Chapter 220, Laws of 1871, authorizes the issue of bonds to the amount of $100,000, annually, for repairs to sewers. This law should be repealed, as this class of expenses ought always to be provided for by taxation, and not be added to the permanent debt.

The necessity for amending or repealing the above-mentioned laws, to prevent the permanent debt of the City and County from being swelled to an unlimited amount, is too plain to require further explanation. If you should on examination concur in this view, a proper act to accomplish the purposes above referred to should be promptly prepared. Will you allow me again to ask your aid in securing the attention of the Legislature to these important subjects?

So long as these laws, which were contrivances of Tweed and Sweeny, remain on the statute book, the departments call for money without limit, and the raising of moneys under these objectionable provisions increases and adds constantly to the public debt. The depressed condition of the monetary and industrial affairs of the country, and the accumulating burdens upon the whole community, demand, I think, that every muscle be strained to reduce expenses and thus keep down taxes, and that no further debt be added unless absolutely indispensable.

Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The condition of the Stock Market yesterday was fluctuating. Toward the close there was an upward spurt caused by the news from Washington of the passage in the Senate of the Merrimon bill, fixing the circulation of national bank notes at $400,000,000. Union Pacific was firm throughout the day, and Wabash, having recovered from its recent depression, closed steady. Erie was a little off in the latter part of the day. The aggregate bids for the $1,000,000 gold sold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday noon were $3,250,000, the prices offered ranging from 112.51 to 113.31½. Petititions are in circulation on the Gold Exchange to have the Gold Room closed at 4 P. M. daily, and also petitions to have the hour for closing kept at 3 P. M., as usual. The former petition has received but few signatures, the latter petition appearing to have monopolized the names of members. The subject of the closing hour will come before the Executive Committee at its next meeting.

BROOKLYN POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The business at the Brooklyn Post Office continues increasing. Last month the number of mail letters delivered was 374,838; postal cards, 109,065 newspapers and periodicals of all kinds, 189,702. Of these 3,047 were returned to the office, in consequence of not being properly addressed. The number of letters collected out of lamp-post boxes was 256,533. The above figures show an increase on letters delivered of 117,000, and in the number collected 126,000. During the past three months the office has sent to the Dead Letter Office 3,158 letters. Of this number 1,558 were without stamps, 123 bore revenue stamps, 47 with canceled stamps, 42 had stamps on cut from other envelopes, 830 had one cent stamps in place of three cent, 407 had two cent stamps in place of three cent, and 40 had no address whatever. The sale of stamps in March amounted to $38,744 81, which is an increase over the former month of $4,600. The amount of money received for unpaid letters mailed abroad was $1,838 34. The total expense of carrying on the whole of the offices, including the free delivery service, for the last quarter was $32,008 50, leaving a balance of $12,452 50 in favor of the Government. This is a marked increase on the corresponding quarter of last year.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

THE CROTON MAINS.

IMPERFECT SUPPLY IN MURRAY HILL MANSIONS—THE INCONVENIENCE AND THE PROPOSED REMEDY.

Every Spring the people on the east side of the City above Thirty-fourth street complain of the scarcity of Croton water, and wonder why they cannot get it on the sleeping floors of their dwellings. This trouble recurs just now, to the great annoyance of the Murray Hill people. From careful inquiry it appears that in the high-stoop houses on Fifth, Madison, Lexington, and Fourth avenues, running over the summit of Murray Hill, no Croton water can be had generally above the parlor or second floor, unless it be pumped up to the tank at the top of the house daily. Some of these dwellings are without tanks, so that the domestics are compelled to carry the water to the bedrooms in pails. Others of them have tanks and are without force-pumps, and are therefore dependent on the rain for a full tank and supply of water for ordinary uses in the upper stories. More frequently, however, the servants are obliged to drag water around the house whenever they want it. The English basement buildings, in which the parlor and lower bedroom floors are not so far above the street level as in the high-stoop houses, have the Croton water on the second sleeping floor or third story without the necessity of pumping or carrying. It is carried up by the mere headway of the water in the street main. But in the upper part of the edifice the tank, pump, and pail have to be resorted to for further supplies. The greatest sufferers, as above stated, are the residents of Murray Hill. The west-siders do not experience half the inconvenience from a scarcity of water. The reason for this difference is found in the fact that the reservoir at Forty-second street stands on the same level or plane as do the Murray Hill houses, which, indeed, surround the reservoir. Therefore, the water coming through the mains to the building below the reservoir has not gathered sufficient headway before it is tapped to fill the boilers and pitchers in the houses. On the other hand, the reservoir stands on the western brow of Murray Hill, and New-York on that side is built on the slope and in the valley, so that the pipes conveying water thither, being on the incline, carry their freight with greater rapidity, and when tapped it rushes through the outlet at a rate sufficient to force it through the house pipes to the third and fourth floors of the dwellings. It is thought, too, that the west-siders draw off for the same reason—the greater inclination—more than the east-siders do. This is said to be true by the reservoir people. There are only two pipes or street mains through which from Forty-second street the lower part of New-York is supplied; the west has one of those, the east the others; that is, each is drawn upon for a fair distribution of water. This is effected immediately at the reservoir for the west, while it cannot be for the east until the summit or plateau of Murray Hill, over which run Fifth, Madison, and Fourth avenues, is traversed. On this level, then, above Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets especially, all the inconvenience is experienced, because the water runs slowly through the main, and needs artificial aid to carry it up through the intricacies of house Croton pipe. When the main goes over the eastern brow of the hill, beyond Fourth avenue, the water in it acquires headway, and is distributed to the east siders in the business part of the City, just as they want it. In short, the people who pay the highest rents and heaviest taxes in what are called "the best locations for private dwellings," have the least gratification or accommodation from the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The reservoir is forty feet deep—that is, it will hold that depth of water, amounting to 20,000,000 gallons. For the last five or six years the average depth of water in the basin every morning has been twenty-eight and a half feet, or little more than half the capacity. It must be remembered that early in the morning the water reaches its maximum, because there has been little demand for it during the night. Toward noon it decreases more than six feet. Four mains convey the Croton from the Central Park to Forty-second street, and two, as before stated, thence to the lower part of the City. For this purpose, Mr. Tracy, Chief Engineer of the Department, says the mains are insufficient. He claims that the difficulty will be remedied very much by the completion of the main from Central Park through Tenth avenue. Its progress has been very slow, he said, as the workmen were obliged to cut down into a hard rocky bottom, eight or ten feet, all the way from Twenty-ninth street. He hopes this pipe will be laid and in use by midsummer. He says that he is pushing the work along vigorously, and keeps a large gang of men employed daily. Mr. Tracy did not think the people up town had much cause for complaint. He did not believe that they suffered from any want of water this Spring. There might have been, and, no doubt, often was a scarcity during the Winter months; but this had invariably been occasioned by housekeepers' practice of letting the water run all night to prevent its freezing. Now, however, he could not see any just grounds for dissatisfaction, as there was quite as large a supply of water now as heretofore. He did believe, however, that there would never be a fair distribution of water on Murray Hill so long as the west side of the City drew off so much as it does. The construction of the Tenth avenue main was begun with a view to relieve the reservoir of this draught. He was aware of the difficulties experienced in the houses on the avenues above stated; but he thought that they were so very high, overlooking the reservoir, in fact, that the water could not be drawn to the upper stories, even though five supply-mains were used, because the demand for water—100,000,000 gallons daily—is so great that the headway or force of the stream was lessened as its size or width had to be increased. The house could be furnished with proper pumps and tanks, and by these means the occupants of third and fourth floor apartments draw water from faucets in the same. The opinion of householders is that if the reservoir was made large enough to hold 20,000,000 gallons, or forty feet deep, of water, it ought to be kept full instead of half full, as it has been hitherto, and that some effort ought to be made by the Croton Aqueduct Department to improve the method of supplying the houses.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.

Before Commissioner Gardner yesterday Addison Sandford, a lawyer, appeared as complainant against Patrolman Levins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, charging him with having illegally arrested him. The complainant alleged that Levins arrested him as he was entering the court-house, in Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue, and took him before Justice Wandell, who, after inquiring into the case, discharged him. Owing to his detention in the Police Court, Sandford claimed that a case in which he was engaged in the civil court in the same building was dismissed on account of his non-appearance. Patrolman Levins denied that he had arrested Sandford, and from the testimony taken, which was quite voluminous, it appeared that in May last a man representing himself as Capt. Hammond, in the employ of the Staten Island Ferry Company, called on Mr. Jacob Berman, the proprietor of a carpet store, at Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue, and purchased some carpets, paying part cash and giving a note for $90 for the balance. This note was not paid, and Berman discovered that Hammond was a swindler, having hired rooms in Lexington avenue for a few days, and had removed the goods to some place unknown soon after they had been delivered to him. Berman informed Capt. Gunner, and the case was given to Officer Levins to investigate, with instructions to arrest Hammond. The note was given to Levins as a part of the evidence in the case. Some time after Sandford called on Mr. Berman and told him he thought he could collect the money on the note. Berman promised him $25 if he succeeded, and gave him $5 as a retaining fee. The note was obtained by Berman from Levins, and given to Sandford. Mr. Berman heard nothing from Sandford for a month, and went in search of him, but could not find him. He informed Capt. Gunner of the new phase in the case, and the Captain told Levins to try and arrest Hammond, and if he saw Sandford to tell him that he (the Captain) would like to see him at the station-house. In the meantime Sandford called on Mr. Berman and wanted him to sign some papers. Mr. Berman refused to have anything more to do with the case, and demanded the return of his note, which was surrendered to him. Berman neglected to notify Capt. Gunner of this fact, and both he and Levins were still under the impression that Sandford withheld the note. On the day when Sandford claims to have been arrested Levins testified that he saw him at the court-house, and told him that the Captain would like to see him at the station-house. Sandford became noisy and excited, and declined to go to the station-house to see the Captain, but suggested that they should go up to the court and settle the matter. At his suggestion Levins accompanied Sandford to the court-room, and stated the case to Judge Wandell, who detained Sandford until Levins brought Mr. Berman into court, when the latter explained the case to the Judge, and, as he had no criminal complaint to make against Sandford, the magistrate discharged him. Justice Wandell testified that Sandford and Levins came in together. The former was so excited and noisy that he was compelled to tell him to "subside." The officer was calm and self-possessed, and, on hearing the statement of the officer, he decided to detain Sandford until Mr. Berman arrived. He was not detained more than fifteen or twenty minutes. At the request of the complainant the case was adjourned until next Thursday.

A LOTTERY BROKEN UP.

Complaint having been made yesterday to Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, that a number of parties were engaged in selling lottery tickets at No. 78 Broadway, representing that the lottery was for the benefit of the Masonic Association of Norfolk, Va., a raid was made by Capt. Irving, assisted by Detectives Dunn, Williamson, and Von Gerichten, on the place yesterday afternoon. The officers arrested Brice Collard, Montrose Barnes, and Henry A. Hudson, whom they found engaged in the business of selling tickets at the office on Broadway. The detectives also seized all the books, papers, tickets, &c., found in the place. The prisoners were locked up at Police Head-quarters for the night, and will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court to-day.

THE PAST AND FUTURE OF THE WORLD.

A LECTURE FOR LADIES BY PROF. RICHARD A. PROCTOR, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Yesterday Richard A. Proctor delivered the first of a course of four lectures on "Astronomy," in Association Hall. These lectures may be considered supplementary to the course already delivered, and are for the especial behoof of ladies, who principally composed the audience yesterday. They consist of three matinée lectures, with a concluding lecture, which will be delivered on the evening of the 7th inst. The subject of yesterday's lecture was "The Past and Future of the World," the subject being taken up at the point reached in the closing lecture of the former series. The lecturer premised by saying that the mere educational aspect of astronomy, important though it be, was by no means the highest in which that science could be regarded, and was insignificant compared with the questions which astronomy and every other form of science brought before us—problems as to what we are, what this earth is made of, and what it is that is going on around us. These, he maintained, were the questions that brought astronomy before us in its noblest aspects. The doctor who by his science guarded the body against numberless evils, and the anatomist who demonstrated the mysteries of our wonderful structure, did well. But man did not live alone by bread, but by God, and God spoke to us in the revelations of science. By the study of scientific facts, the lecturer said, we were brought into the presence of inconceivables. If the appearance of God was inconceivable we were not, therefore, to reject it; and science showed that it was but one of many inconceivables. Dealing with the more immediate subject of his lecture, Mr. Proctor proceeded to refer to some matters explained in his previous course of lectures, concerning nebulous matter as the basis of his discourse, and with the view of tracing the earth to a nebulous origin. With this purpose he produced a series of stereoptican views of various forms of nebulæ. These he considered as primary conditions, and then passed to the consideration of the earth as a sun. He referred to these views, he said, in order that his auditors might know what the star depths convey, and form an idea as to the probable past condition of our own solar system. He also showed views of comets upon which, he considered, one seemed to see the prior condition of matter. There, he said, we found the first traces of the existence of the earth in masses of glowing gas. These comets were of immense extent, that of 1811 having a diameter of 700,000 miles, and a tail 12,000,000 miles in length. In these vast bodies of glowing gas are formed the first idea of the earth to which we could carry back our thoughts. In this condition the earth was continually gathering in to it masses of nebulous matter from everything that came within the distance of its attraction. From its earlier existence it had thus been gathering in matter from all parts of the universe—from this planet and from that, by a process continuing for millions of millions of ages—drawing in matter that now formed the nutriment of our bodies from inter-stellar and inter-planetary space. The next condition of the earth was that it was gradually becoming globular—small, of course, as compared with the sun—but still having a great many of its characteristics. Our earth was, in fact, once a sun, and it may be that at that time the moon was a satellite. They should not, however, be guided too much by analogy, and believe that necessarily this earth would pass through all the stages of the solar system; and he mentioned this without at all intending to destroy the instruction which analogy afforded, but that we might not be guided by it too far. The contraction of the earth was the next process—whether it was regarded as a liquid or solid globe. The analogy of ice-water might lead to the belief that the contraction was in the first instance by the formation of a crust on the surface. He believed, however, they would be right in assuming that the first formation of solid matter was in the centre of the earth; that then the liquid matter became denser and denser; that then an outside crust formed, and that between the solid mass in the centre and the solid crust on the surface there was a plastic ocean. The theory had been advanced that there was a solid globe inside, rotating, but not exactly in the same proportion as the outer crust, whereby the earth would have four magnetic poles, two for the inside globe and two for the outer crust, and this theory would account for many of the irregularities on the earth's surface. There was another theory, too, that these irregularities had been produced by great meteoric down-falls, but there was nothing against both those forces operating concurrently. The lecturer next referred to the nature of the atmosphere surrounding the earth, to the first appearance of vegetable life, which was long in advance of animal life, and which, he said, must have been of far greater extent and luxuriance than at present. Referring to the first appearance of animal life on the earth's surface—a spontaneous life—he contended that it was in no way inconsistent with the interpretation of the Scriptural account which said that God made this creature and God made that, for might it not be that God gave certain laws to the Universe, and that His creatures were made by the operation of these laws. It seemed to him that when animals began to improve there was a process of evolution going on, but as to man being concerned in that evolution he did not venture to express any opinion, simply because his opinion on that matter would be utterly worthless. The remainder of his lecture was conversant with the proposition that so far as we are concerned, there was reason why we should see our way to the final condition of the earth. Besides, what men and animals were doing in the matter of consumption, it was also parting with its central heat, as the great central sun was also losing its energy. The earth was no doubt gradually tending toward an end, but not such an end as the moon, which was already in a dead state, and not to its condition of aridity and barrenness. He could not see how the earth was to continue to the end to have an atmosphere, and neither did he think they could look forward to the time when it would be absorbed in one great central sun. He did not think they could look forward to the time when there would be one great central orb, for it seemed to him that the cycles were unending, and that they might believe in an eternal progression, when the present earth would have its place in some new form, and under changed conditions.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange was held yesterday morning, President Edson in the chair. The board unanimously supported the action of the President in closing the Exchange to-day as decided by vote of members on Wednesday last. The Law Committee was directed to report an amendment to the by-laws, providing that all questions submitted to the Exchange after the adoption of the amendment shall be, at the discretion of the board, decided by ballot. The consideration of the proposed amendment to the maturing of contracts was laid over. Mr. G. A. Bieling was confirmed as Chief Supervisor of the ports of New-York, Wilmington, and Charleston. Mr. Thomas Dougherty was appointed a member of the Flour-inspecting Committee. Messrs. Spear, Crane, and Spaulding were appointed the Complaint Committee for April. Applications for membership from the following-named gentlemen were approved:

John Allen (third,) Winfield S. Baker, Henry S. Baldwin, James S. Carney, R. P. Chandler, F. J. Cole, James Davis, Thomas Dougherty, Arthur B. Hart, Gustav Hoffman, John Holzderber, Jr., W. H. H. Kase, Wm. G. Lord, Jr., J. H. Michales, George H. Miner, Thomas N. Morgan, F. P. Nichols, H. C. Parker, J. P. Robinson, John R. Sandford, F. M. Townsend, D. S. Vail, Thomas H. Bentley, Edward B. Camp, J. H. L. Clark, Henry G. Day, John H. Emanuel, H. L. Foster, A. J. Hamilton, W. L. Holcomb, Wm. H. Kuntz, O. B. Luders, Thomas J. McGrath, James McIlhany, Thomas Millington, J. P. Robinson, Jr., Charles M. Rumsey, Thomas Seckel, Hyman Sonn, J. O. Sundstrow, Wm. Wagner, Wm. E. Walton.

THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

At the special meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, held March 13, ult., at which action was taken relative to the death of the late Hon. Charles Sumner, on motion, Mr. George Opdyke was appointed to prepare resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased Ex-President Fillmore, to be reported at the next regular monthly meeting of the Chamber, and to be spread upon the minutes of the Chamber as an expression of the feeling of the members. The resolutions were read at the regular monthly meeting yesterday, and unanimously adopted. The preamble and resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, In the death of Millard Fillmore, Ex-President of the United States, our common country is called upon to mourn the loss of one of the most distinguished and faithful of its public men, and

Whereas, It is especially incumbent on the citizens of this, his native State, whom he has served so ably and faithfully in many official positions of high honor and trust, to manifest their sorrow for his death and their high appreciation of his exalted character and public services: therefore,

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York warmly unite with the whole American people in expressions of sincere grief at the death of Millard Fillmore, a citizen of our own State, so eminent for the ability and purity of his public services in the councils of the State and nation, and so richly adorned with the virtues and graces that constitute the best type of true manhood.

Resolved, That our warmest sympathies are hereby tendered to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded on the journal of the Chamber, and that an engrossed copy, duly verified, be sent to the family of the deceased.

A POPULAR SWINDLE.

THE LOUISVILLE LOTTERY DRAWING.

HOW THE MANAGERS FIXED THINGS—ALL THE PRIZES SCALED DOWN TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.—CHARACTER OF THE LIBRARY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, March 31, 1874.

Two or three hundred thousand people have bits of waste paper in their pocket-books to-night, representing their folly and gullibility in equal proportions. As an observer of this Louisville Library drawing and its surroundings—and not an observer holding a ticket either—I must say that it has every appearance of being a stupendous sham and humbug. All day I have watched the big fraud called the drawing, except during the noon intermission, when I looked through the other fraud called the Public Library of Kentucky. A word here about this library. The lottery advertisements say the library has 50,000 volumes and 20,000 more on the way. The highest numbered book I could find on the shelves did not reach 20,000. Comparing the shelves with other libraries not associated with lotteries, I do not believe there are 15,000 volumes in the Louisville affair. Many of these seem to have been raked out of second-hand collections. Trash is profusely abundant—such as duplicated volumes on the Sutro tunnel—big books, and about as valuable as Patent Office reports. I asked one of the Assistant Librarians for the catalogue. He said the institution didn't have any, but was getting one up. I requested him to tell me how many books were in the library. His reply was that he didn't know, but that a great many new ones had been ordered. The collection of curiosities attached to the "library" is well enough as a beginning. There is certainly nothing imposing about it yet. The library itself is a flabby collection of odds and ends, that wouldn't fetch $10,000 under the hammer. So it's not into books the tremendous profits of the swindle are going.

Where $2 are received into this library lottery, only one is paid out in prizes. The victim virtually pays a $10 greenback for a $5 greenback. The sale of tickets for the present drawing was 45,000, at $50 each. This gives a total of $2,250,000. The amount paid out in prizes is just one-half—that is, $1,125,000. The point where this palpable grab catches gulls is in offering a few heavy prizes. Believers in luck are numerous, and with benevolent newspapers to allure them with easy pictures of sudden wealth, they rush into the snare pell-mell. The question is what will become of the $1,125,000 left after the prizes of this drawing is settled? Agents selling tickets secure ten per cent. Their remuneration therefore amounts to $225,000. Put advertising and printing at an even $100,000, and other expenses at $50,000. This will leave in the hands of the managers the immense sum of $750,000. Does anybody believe that the purchase of a few cart-loads of shabby, second-hand books can account for the expenditure of over one hundredth part of this sum? Not much.

One feature of the drawing to-day looked like a bold and defiant swindle. Not until this morning did the lottery managers make a public statement to the effect that only three-fourths of the 60,000 tickets had been sold, and that all the prizes, consequently, would be scaled down twenty-five per cent. Of course, the number of tickets placed in the wheel should also have been scaled down twenty-five per cent.—that is, to 45,000. The *Courier-Journal*, this morning, announced that this would be done. But it wasn't done. Sixty thousand tickets went into the wheel. Here, then, on the very morning of the drawing, the managers made an alteration in their plan of operations, which was worth to them $375,000 in cash. Nice little plum—quite sufficient, indeed, to invite an investigation by the fooled ticket-holders.

Your correspondent was one of the audience at the drawing in the Public Library Hall. The spectators numbered about 1,500. Many of them were countrymen. Many were mechanics. A few women, some of them bowed with age, were present. Even invalids could be singled out, each anxiously waiting to hear that he had made his eternal fortune. Almost without exception the spectators were hard-working men and women. The intelligent mercantile classes were scarcely represented at all. These 1,500 spectators held their own numbers in their fists and watched the drawings also for acquaintances. And how many of that large audience do you suppose were suddenly enriched during the day. Not one. The biggest haul among them that I heard of was a tenth of $3,750.

The drawing began about 8 A. M., and was conducted decorously, and, so far as the wheel was concerned, with seeming fairness. The stage was occupied by gray-headed, respectable-looking men, who, some people will think, might be a great deal better employed in their declining years. Two large wheels, with glass sides, were kept revolving. One of these contained 60,000 cards, numbered from one upward. The other held 1,000 little packages, uniform in size and appearance. When opened each package was found to be a placard, on which was printed the amount of a prize in letters nearly a foot long, easily legible from any part of the hall. A blind boy drew forth a number. It was read aloud by the spokesman, and also by a member of a citizens' committee. Then a package was taken out of the other wheel by a blind girl, and its figures exhibited to the audience. Now and then when a number was announced somebody in the audience would cry out that he held it. Amid breathless silence the throng would await the unfolding of the little package that fixed the amount of the prize. Almost invariably the spokesman held up a placard inscribed $75. The audience would laugh, enjoying the joke in spite of its monotony. The lucky fellow probably held only a tenth part of the winning number, and was therefore entitled to the magnificent sum of $7 50. Realizing that his chance was all all up, "the man" who drew a prize would soon slink out of the house in a fit of profound disgust, and envying those still in suspense.

Here is another point for ticket-holders to look into, if they ever get a chance—which, considering their lives of humble toil, is not very likely. The managers say that only three-fourths of the tickets were sold, and accordingly they reduced the prizes to that extent. But was just exactly one-fourth of the tickets left on their hands unpurchased? If their statement is only an approximation—and can it possibly be anything else?—the matter is important. Five per cent. of variation from their statement would mean $200,000. The ticket-holders had a right to know exactly the number of tickets left unsold. To state it roundly at three-fourths shows how loosely the humbug is conducted, and how powerless the victims are to protect themselves against important departures from the scheme, as advertised up to the very morning of the drawing. The jolliest people I saw at the hotels of Louisville were certain agents, who pocketed $250,000 commission allowed for the sale of tickets. And not one of them did I see at the drawing. They had sold their last ticket without a pang.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., April 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals' Day Calendar for Monday, April 6, 1874: Nos. 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 162, 169, 170.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned till Saturday, April 4.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned till Monday, May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Will meet on Monday, April 6, for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned until first Monday in April.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—Pietre Stephani, Sergente Paoli, homicide.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Kalterassen vs. Heinrice; motion granted to vacate attachment, with costs of motion to defendant to abide the event of suit.

Wisewell vs. Curry; motion to vacate order of arrest denied without prejudice to removal of same; defendant's bail reduced to $1,000.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mendelson vs. Stout; case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Garrott vs. Goodwin; default opened, on payment of costs.

Pino vs. Perry; application granted on payment of disbursements of the reference.

Consolidated Fruit Jar Company vs. Standard Union Manufacturing Company; application to continue injunction granted.

Randolph vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion granted, allowance of two and a half per cent.

Rothschild vs. Beekman; motion denied, without prejudice to its renewal, on payment of costs.

McIntyre vs. McIntyre; memorandum for counsel.

Sherman vs. Mance; motion denied.

Shields vs. Stewart; reference ordered.

O'Dell vs. Bleecker; application for payment of money denied; the question raised may be disposed of in a suit for a Receiver.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Lowrey vs. Smith. See opinion with Equity Clerk.

A NEGRO GIRL'S MEMORY.

A Lexington (Ky.) paper says there is a negro girl in Brucetown about nine years of age whose memory is remarkable. Her wonderful powers were first brought to the notice of a white man, who had been reading aloud in her presence the day before and accidentally heard her repeat, word for word, what he had read from the paper, though twenty-four hours had intervened. After this he tested her memory frequently, and has found her capable of repeating thirty or forty lines from a book after hearing it read once over. Her intellect in other respects does not seem at all above, if equal to, the average.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

00 West. Union....c. 79½	100 Del., Lack. & W..108½
00 do......79⅝	400 Lake Shore......79⅞
00 do......79⅝	500 do......80
00 do...s3. 79⅝	1400 do......79⅞
00 do......79⅝	100 do....c. 80
00 do...b3. 79⅝	300 Union Pacific......38⅝
000 do...c. 79⅝	600 do...b3. 38¾
00 do......79⅝	400 do......38¾
00 do...b3. 79⅝	2600 do...s3. 38¾
00 do......79⅝	1600 do......38⅝
300 do......79⅝	300 North-western....56
00 do...b3. 79⅝	100 do......56⅛
00 do......79⅝	100 do...s3. 55⅞
00 do...s3. 79⅝	400 do......56
00 do......79⅝	25 do......56⅛
00 do......79⅝	100 do...s3. 55⅞
00 N. Y. C. & Hud....100⅞	100 B., H. & Erie....1⅞
00 do...s3.100⅞	100 St. Paul......44⅛
00 do...c.100⅞	300 do...b3. 44
00 Pacific Mail....48⅝	100 do...b10. 44⅛
900 do......48¼	200 do......44⅛
00 do......48¼	200 do...b3. 44⅛
00 do...b3. 48¼	70 do......44¼
00 do...c. 48¼	200 do...s3. 44
00 A. & P. Tel......16	300 Ohio & Miss...s3. 31½
50 Rock Island....107	100 do......31⅜
00 Erie Railway....39⅞	100 Tol. & Wabash......44⅞
00 do...s3. 39¾	400 do......45⅛
00 do...s3. 39⅞	300 do....c. 45
00 do......40	300 do......45
00 do......39⅞	25 Han. & St. Jo......32
200 do...s3. 39¾	300 C., C. & I. C.......32⅛
00 do...b3. 39¾	100 do......32⅛
400 do......39¾	200 do....c. 32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R. 119⅝	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......120⅛
$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......120⅝	20,000 do...b.c.120⅛
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N...12.119⅜	20,000 do......12.120⅛
9,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....12.119¾	12,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C........115⅛
10,000 do...b.c.119⅞	20,000 do.....12.115⅛
	25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...117¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 8	10 N. J. Central......106⅞
10,000 do...... 7¾	100 do......107
6,000 Tenn. 6s, new series...... 68	165 do...b.c.107
4,000 do...b.c. 67¾	100 Bos., H. & E..b.c. 1⅞
6,000 Brooklyn 6s, W. L.......93¾	100 do...c. 1⅞
1,000 N. J. Cen. con.102½	200 L.S.&M.So.R.b.c. 79⅞
15,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. Bds.....88¾	100 do......79¾
1,000 C. & N. W. C. R. G. Bds.....88⅛	100 do......79⅞
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. 81	1400 do......79⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d...102½	600 do...s3. 79⅞
1,000 Erie 3d...... 98	600 do......80
1,000 Erie 4th, x in. 97	2300 do......80⅛
10,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 98¾	500 do...b3. 80⅛
19,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, ex. int.......106	500 do...s3. 80
1,000 U. P. R. 1st M.. 86½	700 do......80
1,000 do...b.c. 86½	100 do......80
6,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 80½	300 Un. Pac....b.c. 38⅛
4,000 do...b.c. 80⅜	100 do...s3. 38
2,000 U. P. 10s, I.... 86¾	500 do......38
1,000 C. & M. C. S.F. 92¾	100 do......38⅛
1,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 79	400 do...s3. 38⅜
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 89	100 do......38⅛
2,000 C.,C.& I. C 1st, ex. int.......86¾	200 do......38⅛
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st 96	2000 do......38⅛
7,000 C. C. & I. C. 2d. 66	300 do...c. 38⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st 94	300 do......38⅛
1,000 Del. & Hud. R. Bds., '84......104	600 do......38¼
9 Fourth Nat. B'k..106¼	50 Chi., M.&St.P.b.c. 44
91 do......106	200 do......44⅛
50 Del. & H. Canal..118¼	100 do...b3. 44⅛
44 Penn. Coal......289	100 do......44⅛
100 Am. Dist. Tel...... 58	300 C., Mil. & St. P. scrip....b.c. 78
100 W. Un. Tel. b.c.b3. 79½	600 C. & N. W..b.c.b3. 56
100 do...s3. 79⅜	30 do......55¾
300 do...s3. 79½	500 do...c. 55⅞
300 do...c. 79⅝	700 do......55⅞
150 do...c. 79⅜	100 do...s3. 55¾
200 do......79⅜	300 do...b3. 55⅞
300 do......79⅜	500 do......56
200 do...c. 79½	100 do...b10. 56
23 do......79¼	200 do...b3. 56
1700 do......79⅝	100 do...b3. 56⅛
300 do...s3. 79⅝	300 do......56
200 do...b3. 79¾	100 Chi. & R. I...b.c.106¾
500 do......79¾	18 Morris & Essex.. 94⅛
200 do......79⅞	120 do...b.c. 94
100 do...s3. 79¾	200 Del.,L.&W.b.c.b3.108
300 do......79⅝	200 do......108¼
100 do...b3. 79¾	200 do......108⅛
200 do......79¾	28 do......108
100 United S. Ex..b.c. 70	100 St. L. & I. M..b.c. 54
30 do...c. 70¼	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf......b.c. 25½
25 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 63⅝	100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 31⅜
100 P.M.S.SCo.b.c.s3. 48⅛	100 Tol. & Wab...b.c. 45
100 do......48¼	200 do......44⅞
300 do......48⅜	200 do...b3. 45
500 do......48½	100 do......45
300 do...b3. 48½	100 do......45⅛
100 N. Y. C.&H.b.c.s3.100¾	1400 do......45¼
200 do......100¾	600 do......45⅜
200 do......100⅞	400 do...c. 45⅜
7 do......101¼	200 do...s3. 45½
200 do...c.100⅞	900 do......45½
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 39¾	1100 do...s3. 45⅝
1300 do......39⅝	700 do......45¾
200 do...b60. 49⅝	200 do......45⅝
100 do......39½	700 do...b3. 45¾
500 do......39⅝	1900 do......45¾
14 Ill. Cen.....b.c.104¼	1200 do......45⅞
	700 do......45¾
	100 do...s5. 45¾
	100 H. & St. Jo..b.c. 31¾
	100 H. & St. J. Pf..b.c. 30½
	500 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 32⅛
	100 do......32¼
	100 do...s3. 32¼
	100 Alton. & P. pf.b.c. 16¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U. P. Inc...... 86½	500 Union Pacific..... 38⅜
8,000 Mich. C. 8s..x-i.106	300 do...s3. 38¼
20 U. S. Express..... 70¼	200 do......38¼
1500 West. Un....... 79¾	200 do...b3. 38¼
400 do...b3. 79¾	500 do...s3. 38⅛
200 do...s3. 79⅝	200 do......38¼
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 48½	100 Rock Island...s3.106¾
200 N. Y. C. & H...s3.100¾	400 Tol. & Wab....... 45⅞
1000 do......100¾	500 do......45¾
100 Erie Railway..... 39⅝	200 do......45⅞
300 do......39½	200 do...s3. 45¾
700 Lake Shore....s3. 80	400 do...s3. 45⅝
500 do......80	100 do......45¾
400 do...s10. 80	200 do......45⅝
100 North-western.... 56	100 Ohio & Miss....c. 31⅜
200 St. Paul......44¼	300 St. Paul Pref..... 64

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......120⅝	$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......119⅞
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new......119¼	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. and July, 21½	200 Pac. Mail. b.c.s3. 48⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S., b.c...... 68	300 do...b3. 48½
6,000 do...... 67¾	100 do......48⅜
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n.x-c. 67¾	700 do......48¼
1,000 Mo. 6s....b.c. 94	200 N.Y.C. & Hud.b.c.100¾
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. b.c. 82⅛	100 do...s3.100¾
1,000 Alb. & S. 1st M. 103½	100 do......100⅞
2,000 Gt. W. 1st M., '88. 92⅞	500 do...s3.100¾
2,000 Bos., H.& E. 1st. 28⅞	100 Erie R....b.c.c. 39½
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 98¾	100 Lake Sh. & M. So. 79⅞
1,000 Un. P. R. 1st M. 86⅜	35 do......79¾
5,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 87	150 do...b.c. 79⅞
10 Bk. of Republic..106½	100 do......80
30 Bnkrs' & Bnkrs' As. 90	100 do......79⅞
15 Bk. of Commerce.120	100 do......79¾
200 West. U. T.b.c.b3. 79¾	1400 Un. Pacific..b.c. 38¼
100 do......79¾	100 do...b3. 38⅜
300 do...s3. 79⅝	1600 do......38¼
200 do......79⅝	100 C. & N. W. b.c.s3. 56¾
200 do......79¾	5 N. J. Cen......b.c.107¼
50 do...c. 79½	200 do......107½
775 do......79⅝	100 do...b3.107½
200 do...s3. 79½	300 do......107¾
1100 do......79½	700 Chi., M.& St.P.b.c. 44¼
5 Amer. Express... 63	700 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 45⅝
50 do...b.c. 63⅛	100 do......45½
75 do......63½	500 do......45⅝
500 Ohio & M....b.c. 31⅜	300 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 32⅛
300 O. & M. Pref.b.c. 55	100 do...c. 32⅛
	100 do......32¼
	100 Atl.&Pac.Pf.b.c.s3 16⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000 Det., M.& T. 1st. 99½	100 St. Paul Pref..... 63½
1900 West. Union...... 79½	200 Union Pacific...... 38⅛
300 do...s3. 79½	700 do...s3. 38
700 do......79⅝	5100 do......38
500 do......79¾	900 do......38⅛
200 do...s3. 79¾	25 do......37¾
700 do...b3. 79⅞	100 do......38¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...100¾	100 do...s3. 38¼
400 do......100⅞	300 do......38⅜
600 Pacific Mail.....48⅛	300 do......38½
600 do......48	100 do...s3. 38⅜
100 do...s3. 47⅞	900 do......38⅜
800 do......48	200 North-western.... 55¾
100 do...s3. 48	200 do......55½
500 do......48⅛	100 do......55⅝
200 do......48⅛	400 do......55¼
200 do......48⅜	100 do......55⅜
600 do......48¼	100 do...b3. 55¾
500 do......48⅛	200 do......55½
1200 do......48	300 do......55¾
600 do......48⅛	200 do......55⅝
800 do......48¼	100 North-w'n Pref.... 72⅝
900 do......48⅜	250 do......72¾
200 Erie Railway..... 39⅝	200 N. J. Cen......107¾
400 do......39½	400 do......108
300 do......39⅝	200 Tol. & Wab...... 45½
100 do......39½	200 do...s60. 45
400 do......39⅜	400 do......45⅜
300 do......39¼	1100 do......45½
100 Rock Island......106⅞	500 do......45⅝
100 do......107⅛	100 do......45¾
100 do......107	400 do......45⅞
400 Lake Shore......79⅞	200 do...b3. 46
500 do...s3. 79¾	100 Del., L. & West..108¼
600 do......79¾	100 Ohio & Miss...... 31⅜
300 do......79⅞	200 do......31¼
100 do...b3. 80	100 do......31⅜
200 do...b3. 80⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo...... 31½
1500 do......80¼	500 St. Paul......44⅛
100 do...b3. 80⅛	300 do......44
600 C., C. & I. C.......32⅛	500 do......44⅛
600 do...b3. 32⅛	100 do......44⅜
200 do......32⅛	100 Atl. & Pac. P...... 16

THURSDAY, April 2—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, the Gold Room, and the Produce Exchange have resolved to adjourn over Good Friday, (to-morrow,) so that no business will be done in either department, to be recorded under our Financial or Commercial head for THE TIMES of Saturday morning. Good Friday is not a legal Holiday, so that the Banks will remain open, as usual, in order that Bills falling due may be paid without protest, although it is not expected that much other business will be done.

The $1,000,000 Gold advertised to be sold at the Treasury Office in this City to-day was awarded at 113.21 to 113.31¼ ₱ cent. The gross bids amounted to $3,250,000, some of which were below 113 ₱ cent. The sales of Gold in the open market fell this morning to 113⅜ @113¼ ₱ cent. on the positive contradiction of the false rumors which had been circulating for a day or two of financial trouble and the probable advance of Interest by the Bank, in London. No change was made in the rate of Interest this morning, and from the tenor of the Cable dispatches it would appear that the condition of the Bank calls for no immediate advance. The solution of the false or grossly exaggerated news of Tuesday and Wednesday is not yet arrived at. The inquiry is scarcely worth pursuing. It was simply a Stock-jobbing or Gold Room *canard*.

Money is lending to the Brokers to-day at 4@5 ₱ cent. Interest on call loan. Discounts at Bank are 6@7 ₱ cent. The market is well supplied with balances seeking temporary employment, but there is not business enough doing on speculation to absorb them, even at the cheapest rates.

The Exchange market continues dull at $4 85 to the £ Sterling for 60 days London, and $4 87½@$4 88 for short sight and sight Bills. The apprehension of higher interest at the Bank of England has passed away, and the difference between 60 days and sight is less decided than on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Stock Exchange speculation is moderately active and the prices near the close of the day tending to firmness on the Railroads and Western Telegraph. A good part of the recent heavy sales of Wabash Stock at cheap figures appears to be regarded as a *Bearish* movement, involving the Street in a considerable *short* interest, of which advantage is taken by a counter (or *Bullish*) movement, and the price is up 2@2½ ₱ cent. from the lowest sales. The other speculatives, especially Union Pacific and Western Telegraph, are held with much stubbornness; Erie is also higher, and Lake Shore steady. The Tennessee State Bonds are lower. The Railroad Bonds firm on Union Pacific First Mortgage and North-west Consolidated Gold 7 ₱ cents. The Public Funds in good request at full prices.

Closing Quotations—APRIL 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States new 5s	115⅜	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120⅝	120¾
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120½	120½
American Gold	113⅜	113⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅞	101
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	107⅛
Pacific Mail	48⅜	48¼
St. Paul Common	44¼	44¼
Western Union	79½	79⅞
Union Pacific	38½	38⅛
Lake Shore	80	80⅛
Toledo and Wabash	44¾	46
Harlem	129	128
North-west	56¼	55¾
North-west Preferred	72½	72⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅛	32¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¼ xd.	108¼
Central New-Jersey	106½	108¼
Panama	115½	115
Erie	39¼	39⅜
Atlantic and Pacific	16½	16¼
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½

Gold stiffened at the close of the day to 113½ @113⅝ ₱ cent. Exchange easy. There was an advance of 1½@1¾ ₱ cent. on Central New-Jersey Stock.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $10,000 Gold Interest to-day, and redeemed $20,000 Principal of the Funded Debt of the United States. The Customs receipts, $448,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81....119⅝	5-20 reg., '67.......119¾
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81.121⅛	5-20 coup., '67.......120½
5-20 reg., '62..........114¼	5-20 reg., '68.......119½
5-20 coup., '62.........118	5-20 coup., '68.......119⅞
5-20 reg., '64..........116⅛	10-40 reg.............114⅜
5-20 coup., '64.........119⅜	10-40 coup............114⅝
5-20 reg., '65..........116¼	5s reg., '81..........115½
5-20 coup., '65.........120⅝	5s coup., '81.........115½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118⅜	6s Currency, 1895-9...117
5-20 coup., n. i., '65..119⅛	

The following bids were made to-day at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.102½	L. Shore D. bds....... 94
Bos., H. & Erie 1st... 28⅞	L. Shore C. C. 1st.... 97
B., C.R.& M. 1st 7s g. 69	Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902.. 98⅝
Chic. & Alton S. F...100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 98
Chic. & Alton 1st....104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93½
Chic. & Alton Inc.... 94½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 93
Joliet & Chic. 1st....105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 90
La. & Mo. 1st g...... 87	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.... 90
Chic., R. I. & Pac....105	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....100
Cen. R. of N. J.C.C..102¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s C., '76.100
Am. D. & Im. bds..... 98	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.100
M. & St.P.1st LaC.D. 88¾	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..105½
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.d. 80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R..105¼
M. & St.P.1st C.&M. 81	Hud. R.7s 2d S.F..85.105¼
Mil. & St. P. 2d...... 77	Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75....103
Chic. & N. W. S. F...102¾	Harlem 1st 7s C......106
Chic. & N. W. I.bds. 99	Harlem 1st 7s R......104
Chic. & N. W. C.bds. 91	Ohio & Miss. C.S.F.. 92½
Chic. & N. W. E.bds. 91	Cen. Pac. Gold bds... 94
Chic. & N. W. 1st...101¼	West. Pac. bds....... 87
Chic. &N.W.C.G.bds. 88½	Union Pac. 1st bds... 86⅜
Gal. & Chic. 2d......100	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.. 80⅝
Chic. & Mil. 1st..... 94	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 86⅜
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s S.F.103¾	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 71½
Del., L. & West. 1st.103	P., F. W. & C. 1st...107
Del., L. & West. 2d..103	P., F. W. & C. 2d....101⅜
D., L. & W. 7s C.....104	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F. 98
Morris & Essex 2d...102	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....100
Morris & Essex C.... 90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th... 89½
Erie 1st Ext.........104	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.... 97
Erie 2d 7s, '79......100½	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st... 96
Erie 3d 7s, '83...... 98	Alton & T. H. 1st....100
Erie 4th 7s, '80..... 97	Alton & T. H. 2d In.. 76
B., N. Y.& E.1st,'77. 89	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s. 92
C. F. & Minn. 1st.... 78	T., P.& W. 1st E.D.. 90
I., B. & W. 1st...... 81	T., P. & W. 1st W.D. 78
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 94
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.105½	T. & W. 1st St. L. D. 80
Clev. & Tol. S. F....103	Tol. & Wab. C. C..... 71
Clev. & Tol. N. bds. 97	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 92¾
Clev., P. & A. O. bs. 99⅞	Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 81
Clev., P. & A. N. bs. 94	Qum. & Tol. 1st, '90. 89
Buff. & Erie N. bds. 94	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 85

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	103¼	103⅜
Camden and Amboy	121	121¼
Pennsylvania Central	103¾	104
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	59¾	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred	43	43¼
Philadelphia and Erie	20½	21
Northern Central	38½	38¾
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	51
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

We learn that Mr. M. K. Jesup, long the head of the old and present firm of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Railroad Bankers, will on the 1st of May, (or sooner, perhaps,) constitute a new house under the style of Messrs. Jessup, Paton & Co., as Foreign and Domestic Exchange Bankers, locating in the new Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine streets. Mr. Paton has for years past, and is at present, in the Managment of the New-York Office of the Bank of British North America, and a thoroughly trained and experienced Banker. The other junior is to be Mr. Lindley, (son-in-law of Mr. Cyrus W. Field,) who graduates, as a business man, from the old and substantial house of Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co. One of the present partners of Mr. Jesup, Mr. Bard, has recently been made President of the Continental Bank. His other juniors make new connections in the line of Railroad supplies, negotiations, &c.

The gross earnings of the Union Pacific Road, reported to-day, through Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., the Bankers of the Company, for the month of February and for the first two months of the year, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, aggregate:

January and February, 1874	$1,228,000
Same months 1873	1,015,000
Increase	$213,000
Operating expenses 1874	685,000
Same months 1873	640,000
Increase	$45,000
Net increase this year two months	168,000

We understand that the expenses this year in February include $70,000 for new rails. Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. are now paying the Half-yearly (April) Coupons on the Land Grant Bonds, and are exchanging the Incomes due in September for the Bonds of the Second Mortgage, on the terms heretofore published.

Mr. Denning Duer, Jr., son of Mr. Denning Duer, of the old-established Banking House of James G. King & Sons, was to-day admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

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We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85, and accrued interest, secured by first mortgage on nearly 12,000,000 acres of the company's lands in California, Nevada, and Utah. FISK & HATCH.

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Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

☞ HASKIN & BRAINE, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 11 Broad st.—Stock and gold privileges a specialty. Any one can speculate with small capital and very little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 2, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	63	Hides, No.	2,298
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Hides, bdls.	802
Copper, bbls.	47	Leather, sides	9,708
Copper, cakes	877	Stearine, pks.	472
Cotton, bales	1,442	Tallow, pks.	92
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Oil-cake, pks.	655
Flour, bbls.	8,261	Beef, pks.	185
Meal, bbls.	2,791	Pork, pks.	1,710
Meal, bags	260	Cut-meats, pks.	1,913
Wheat, bushels	40,120	Lard, tcs.	2,086
Corn, bushels	62,250	Butter, pks.	1,561
Oats, bushels	12,075	Cheese, pks.	600
Peas, bushels	2,600	Starch, pks.	1,050
Seed, bags	378	Tobacco, hhds.	446
Eggs, bbls.	3,650	Tobacco, pks.	216
Beans, bbls.	522	Whisky, bbls.	1,113
Hops, bales	25		

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate request on the basis of yesterday's figures, holders evincing rather less urgency in their offerings; 3,550 bags by the Teniers have been sold on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet and somewhat irregular in price. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos have been summed up thus: 1,437 bags Ceylon, ex Alexandre, sold on private terms; 955 bags Maracaibo, 322 bags Jamaica, 530 bags Mexican, 322 bags San Domingo, 50 bags Laguayra sold in lots for consumption within our range. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 19¼c.@19½c.; fair, 20¼c.@20⅝c.; good, 21½c.@21¾c.; prime, 22¼c.@22½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19½c.@23½c., gold; Java, 26c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 21½c.@24½c.; Porto Rico, 22c.@24c.; Costa Rica, 22c.@24c.; Mexican, 22c.@23½c.; San Domingo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 22c.@24c., gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately sought after, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted steady, within the range of $100@$210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks with heads, 36 and 38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoop, $40@$50.

CORDAGE—Has been in rather more request since our last, with Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted at 16½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope, yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Russia Bolt-rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 15½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 16½c.; do., 12 thread and Hay Rope, 16c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 15c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 16c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 15½c.

COTTON—Has been quoted rather weak in price, for early delivery, though the official figures have not been altered. The demand has been very moderate, exporters buying quite sparingly. Sales have been reported of 1,793 bales, including 194 bales to shippers, 769 bales to spinners, and 830 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted a shade higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,100 bales, (of which 1,400 bales were on last evening, and 10,700 bales to-day,) with 6 0 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; May, 16 21-32c.; June, 17 3-32c.@17⅛c.; July, 17½c.@17 17-32c.; August at 17 11-16c.@17⅝c.; and September at 17¼c.@17 5-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,442 bales, including 19 bales from Baltimore, 1,423 bales per rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 6,813 bales, and thus far this week 50,482 bales, against 52,956 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,410,272 bales, against 3,040,871 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (five days)—Exports to Great Britain, 23,784 bales; to the Continent, 42,440 bales. Stock in New-York, 132,365 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 830,048 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

DYE-WOODS—Have been offering sparingly, and quoted firm, with a good demand noted. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $20@$20 50, currency; Jamaica do. at $20, gold, ₱ ton. Stock in first hands includes 394 tons Fustic, 3,250 tons Lima Wood, and 1,612 tons Logwood.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in demand on the basis of $2 65@$2 75 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather inactive, but generally held with firmness. The low grades of stock have been offered sparingly. Shipping Extras, in lines, have been particularly scarce, and held 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. above the views of purchasers, thus checking operations. Trade and Family grades have been in moderate supply and limited request within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have been 10,200 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 15; inferior to good Extra State at $6 30@$6 75, mainly at $6 50@$6 65; very good to fancy do. at $6 75@$7 65; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 65, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 60@$7 60 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been firm and moderately sought after, in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour inactive and nominal, within the range of $6 75 @$9 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 57 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales 475 bbls., chiefly at $5 20@$5 50 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in fair demand within the range of from $3 65@$4 35 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $4@$4 35 for good to very choice; $3 75@$3 90 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, from dock and delivered, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 680 bbls., of which were 200 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 35 ₱ bbl....Bag-meal has been quiet within the range of $1 53@$1 56 for Coarse; $1 57½@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 80 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 65@$3, the latter for fancy, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The general market has been inactive, with prices quoted somewhat irregular; 600 bxs. Layer Raisins sold on private terms, quoted at $2 55 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, and has advanced 1c.@2c. a bushel. The demand has been mainly for export. Winter Wheat has been quiet and somewhat nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 184,000 bushels at $1 62 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 60@$1 63 for fair ordinary to very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car lots; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 1 do., in store; $1 57@$1 58 for No. 2 do., from cars, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 58 for strictly prime, in store and afloat; $1 55¾ for No. 2 North-west and Milwaukee do., (together,) in store; $1 51@$1 55½ for inferior to very choice No. 2 Chicago do., car stock; $1 50@$1 58 for ungraded Spring; $1 35@$1 40 for very poor do., from cars, and $1 46 for 20,000 bushels ungraded do. in store. There has been more inquiry for forward delivery, with sales reported of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable by April 20, at $1 55, with $1 56 reported subsequently bid; 20,000 bushels ungraded Iowa Spring, equal to No. 2 Chicago do., all April, $1 51; and (rumored) 20,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago do., also April option, at $1 52, ₱ bushel....Corn has been in decidedly more confident demand, in good part for export, at an advance of about 2c. a bushel, closing tamely, and rather less firmly. Sales have been reported of 107,000 bushels at 83c.@90c. for very poor to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@88c. for fair to very good samples, and 89c.@90c. for the best; 89c.@90c. for new and old Mixed Western; 88c.@90c. for new Yellow Western; 88c.90c. for old Mixed Western, car stock; 90c. for do., to arrive next week; 88c. for new White Western. And for forward delivery, 25,000 bushels old Mixed Western, April option, reported at 87c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been quite dull within the range of 97c.@$1 03 ₱ bushel....Barley has been quiet, and irregular in price. Sales have been reported of 7,000 bushels Danish on private terms, and 5,000 bushels German at $1 85 ₱ bushel....Nothing really new in Malt....Oats have been more sought after at a further advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, with sales reported of 66,000 bushels at 61c.@64c., mainly at 63c.@64c., for White Western; 57c.@61c. for mixed do.; 62c. for mixed State, and 62½c. for White do....Feed selling in lots at $26@$33 ₱ ton....Canada Peas in more demand, with 8,000 bushels in bond sold at $1 06, in bulk, ₱ bushel, for export.

HAY AND STRAW—Trade in Bale Hay has been fair, mainly in shipping qualities, at steady rates. Straw has been dull and irregular. Bale Hay quoted at $1@$1 05 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 35 for retailing qualities. Rye Straw, 65c.@85c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@90c.; Wheat do., 60c.@70c., ₱ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton thus: Hay—Prime Timothy, $25@$26; fair to good Timothy, $21@$23; shipping grade, $19@$20; good Clover, $17@$18. Straw—No. 1 Rye, $14@$15; No. 2 Rye, $10@$12; No. 1 Oat, $16@$17, ₱ ton.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at firm rates; sales, 13,000 Buenos Ayres and 600 Matamoras on private terms.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Laths have been quite moderately sought after, yet quoted steady on the basis of $1 95@$2 10 for Eastern per thousand....Lime has been comparatively quiet, with common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75; State at $1@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $5 25@$5 50; Roman, $4@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 75 ₱ bbl....Lumber has been quiet and generally firm as to prices with a moderate inquiry noted, chiefly for Spruce; Eastern Spruce Lumber quoted about steady at $17 50@$19 50 for cargoes, and $19 50@$22 for lots to order; Yellow Pine, $26@$30; Pine Boards, $18@$30; Black Walnut, 7c.@50c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $6 50@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been fair, chiefly for refining purposes, with prices favoring sellers. Sales have been made of 119 hhds. and 15 tcs. Caibarien, to refiners, on private terms. A moderate jobbing business has been reported in grocery grades of Cuba and Porto Rico, with a rather slow movement in New-Orleans, within the previous range. We quote: Cuba Muscovado, Refining, (50 test,) 35c.; Grocery do. at 35c.@42c.; Porto Rico, 42½c.@70c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 35c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@75c., the latter for fancy.

METALS—There has been an unusually extensive business reported in Ingot Copper, chiefly in the line of contracts for Summer delivery, at much stronger rates. Sales have been made for early delivery of 400,000 lbs. at 24½c.@25c. And for Summer delivery the estimates of sales run from 10,000,000 lbs. to 20,000,000 lbs., but reliable particulars have not been made public. Apart from which movements trade in the Metal line has been generally dull, with values quoted essentially as in our last.

NAILS—Meet with a slow sale on the basis of previous quotations, including Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 60d., at $4; 8d. and 9d., $4 25; 6d. and 7d., $4 50; 4d. and 5d., $4 75; 3d. and 4d., light, $5 50; 3d., fine, $6 25; 2d., $7; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4 25; Finishing Goods, $4 50@$6; Clinch Stock, $5 50@$6 50 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in limited demand since our last, with Strained quoted at $2 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; sales of 450 bbls. No. 1 and Pale were reported at $3 50@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet at former figures....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate request, with sales reported of 126 bbls. at 47c. for merchantable, and 48c. for New-York pkgs; market steady. Stock in yard included 42,987 bbls. Resin, 8,688 bbls. Tar, 342 bbls. Crude Turpentine, and 6,161 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quoted firmer, with a more confident demand noted....Crude, in bulk, quoted up to 7½c. Of Crude, in shipping order, 2,500 bbls. sold at 11c. ₱ gallon....Refined has been fairly active, and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported here of 7,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 15⅝c.@15¾c.; 5,000 bbls., last half of April, at 16c.; 5,500 bbls., last half of May, at 16¼c., and 2,500 bbls., August, at 17½c. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., deliverable first five days in May, at 15⅞c.; 10,000 bbls., first five days in June, at 16¼c., and 5,000 bbls., first half of June, at 16½c. ₱ gallon....Refined, in cases, in good request, and quoted at 20½c....Naphtha firmer, with sales of 2,100 bbls. at 9¼c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery on the basis of $16 75 for new Western Mess. For forward delivery, the demand has been fair, with prices quoted stronger; sales have been reported of 750 bbls. new Western Mess, April options, at $16 50@$16 60, closing at $16 65, and 1,000 bbls. do., June, at $16 90 @$16 95 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs in moderate request at about previous rates....Cut-meats held more confidently on a moderate demand. Sales, 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 9¾c.; 50 bxs. Short Cut Hams on private terms; small lots of Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., on the basis of 11c. for 14 lbs. averages; and sundry job lots of City bulk stock within the former range....Bacon has been quoted rather dearer, with a fair inquiry for suitable supplies, which have been offered reservedly. Sales have been reported of 5 0 bxs. Long Clear at 9¼c.@9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c., and 300 bxs. Short Clear at 9⅝c., closing at 9⅝c.@9½c....An unusually active demand has been noted for Lard, largely on speculative account, at advanced and buoyant prices, with sales reported for early delivery of 1,880 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.@10c., chiefly at 9⅞c.@10c. for the best samples; 200 tcs. Western Kettle at 10c., subsequently quoted at 10⅛c.; 430 tcs. City Steam at 9 13-16c.@10c., and 250 tcs. No. 1 City at 9¾c.; also, 2,000 tcs. Refined at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 3,000 tcs., April options, at 9⅞c.@10c., closing at 10c., and 2,250 tcs., May, at 9 15-16c.@10 1-16c., closing at 10 1-16c.@10⅛c., with June options quoted at 10¼c. ....Beef has been in fair request at steady rates. We quote at from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce; sales, 170 bbls. and 75 tcs....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand at $23@$24 50 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 70 bbls.... Butter has been tending downward decidedly on increased offerings, especially of State. The demand has been comparatively limited in most instances. We quote firkins and tubs at from 30c.@40c. for ordinary to prime State and near-by products, and at 40c.@43c. for prime to choice; 37c.@45c. for fair to choice do., pails; 26c.@35c. for Western; 30c.@35c. for Canada, with rolls ranging from 26c.@32c. ₱ lb. New-made State stock, 28c.@40c....Cheese has been in fair request for shipment and home use at generally firm prices. State Factory, poor to choice, quoted firm at 10c.@17c., chiefly at 16c.@16¾c. for good to fine, and 14c.@16c. for fair to very good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 11½c.@16½c.; Western product at 10c.@15½c. for poor to prime Factory ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed steady, but quiet to-day; quoted at $2 60@$2 65, gold. Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co. report no stock here; at Boston, 3,400 bags. And of Bombay, there, 4,184 bags. Other kinds quoted about as in our last on a restricted business.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered rather more freely, and prices have shown somewhat less firmness. By the recent very liberal purchases of stock refiners have amply provided for immediate wants, and they evince less disposition to operate, and are making a reduction in their bids in most instances. Holders, though prompt and free in their offerings at current quotations, are reluctant to make any important concessions. Sales have been made to-day of 1,722 hhds. and 418 boxes, including 850 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; 430 hhds. do. at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 240 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 40 hhds. Texas at 7½c., net; 162 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 350 bxs. do. at 8⅝c.@8¾c., and 68 bxs. Derosne at 8⅞c. And last evening, 6,000 bags Pernambuco at 7⅜c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair Refining at 7 7-16c.; good do., 7 11-16c.; prime do., 7 13-16c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.@8⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 6⅞c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7½c. Refined Sugars have been in moderate demand, with Crushed quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; Powdered at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Yellow, 8c.@9⅛c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—An active business has been reported in Tallow, at firm prices; sales, 325,000 lbs., chiefly at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ lb....Stearine held much higher, checking business; 50 tcs. good sold at 10¼c., and considerable sales, for forward delivery, were rumored on the basis of 10½c.@10⅝c. for April, and 10¾c. for May.... Of Grease, 250 tcs. sold at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quite moderately sought after, at previous quotations; 800 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky sold to the extent of 200 hhds. at 5c.@16½c. ₱ lb.; market steady. Other kinds inactive at former rates.

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in March.

	Havana.	Yara.	Total.
Stock, March 1, 1874	18,138	98	18,236
Received since	15,382	31	15,413
Total, hhds	33,520	129	33,649
Delivered since	11,875	98	11,973
Stock, April 1, 1874	21,645	31	21,676
Same time, 1873	32,360	2,640	35,000

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 175 bbls., in lots, at 98c. ₱ gallon; market tamer.

WOOL—Of the movements in Wool during March, Mr. James Lynch remarks: "There is no improvement in the trade. Manufacturers complain that Spring sales are unusually light and goods are accumulating: they have no spirit to enter the market for raw material and Wool remains exceedingly dull. The discussion of the currency question by Congress, and the uncertainty that still exists with reference to that important subject, continue to embarrass merchants and traders and deter them from entering into operations or making contracts for the future. Importations have fallen off heavily; stocks of all kinds are light, but the business is languid and inanimate. A small quantity of Australian, from the late London sales, was brought here and found takers at barely the cost of importation. In Cape and Mestiza the sales have been merely of a retail kind. Fleece and Pulled Wools have been dull. A moderate business has been done in Texas descriptions. California Fall Clip has been dealt in to some extent at lower prices and in most cases at considerably below cost. Arrivals of Wool at New-York, Jan. 1 to April 1: Foreign, 5,175 bales; Domestic, 7,689 bales; California, 3,947 bales, making a total of 16,811 bales, against 37,181 bales same time last year. "The transactions in Wool in this market in March, Messrs. Walter Brown, Son & Co. sum up thus: "1,178,600 lbs. Fleece and Pulled, 23c.@60c.; 32,600 lbs. Combing, 42½c.@60c.; 18,000 lbs. Tub-washed, 55c.@58c.; 96,420 lbs. Scoured, 52½c.@90c.; 1,287,700 lbs. California, 18½c.@33½c.; 167,500 lbs. Oregon, 38c.@40c.; 700,500 lbs. Texas, 18c.@35c.; 3,000 lbs. Colorado; 26,000 lbs. Mexican at 21½c.; 391,000 lbs. Cape, 35c.@39½c.; 419,000 lbs. Australian, 50c.@52c.; 198,000 lbs. Montevideo, 33c.@35½c.; 9,600 lbs. Noils, 30c.@48c.; 10,000 lbs. Port Phillip at 47c.; 9,000 lbs. Carpet Wool, 17½c.@23c.; 560,000 lbs. Donskoi; 27,500 lbs. Mestiza; 175,000 lbs. South American Wool, 30c.@33c.; 100,000 lbs. African; 38,600 lbs. New-Zealand, 45c.@48c.; 217,750 lbs. Greek Wool at 20c.; 15,000 lbs. China; 5,000 lbs. East India. Receipts of Domestic Wool during the month were 805 bales and bags. Coastwise—Texas, 1,171 bales; New-Orleans, 239 bales; Philadelphia, 389 bales; Southern ports, 52 bales. The importations, as reported, are: London, 671 bales; Rio Grande, 40 bales; Smyrna, 49 bales; Curacoa, 10 bales; Auckland, 15 bales."

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement has been quite active and rates have favored ship-owners. The offerings of most other kinds of Produce have been comparatively moderate at about previous figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been by sail, 25 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 81 bales Gunny Bagging at ¼d.; 25 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; 50 tons Fustic at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d.@9d.; part of a boat-load of Grain to fill up at 9d. ₱ bushel, and 550 bxs. Bacon on private terms; quoted at 40s. Also a Norwegian bark, 356 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. And a British bark, 700 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 32,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 8d. ₱ bushel; 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 1,200 tons do. at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; and by steam, 300 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 150 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton, and 250 tcs. Beef and Pork at 8s. ₱ tierce. And a British ship, 1,047 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And an American ship, 1,079 tons, and a British ship, 702 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at 57s. 6d.@67s. 6d....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; 16 hhds. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton....For Falmouth and orders, a Swedish bark, 522 tons, with Sugar, reported from Aucon, at 65s.@70s....For Bristol, by steam, 550 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 2s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.; 56,000 bushels Grain, (with option of Cardiff,) on private terms; 200 bxs. Bacon at 45s.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; 500 bbls. do. at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. Pork at 6s. ₱ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce....For the British Channel and orders, two British barks, 556 and 365 tons, and four German barks, 596, 500, 498, and 367 tons, with general cargo, reported from Saigon, at 77s. 6d.@80s.; and an American brig, 511 tons, with do., reported from Rangoon, at 82s. 6d....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 885 tons, hence with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 485 tons, hence with about 32,0?0 quarters do., at 6s. 3d.; and an Austrian bark, 530 tons, hence with about 3,700 quarters do. at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter.... For Havre, by steam, 100 pks. Lard at 9-16c. ₱ lb.... For the Continent, a British bark, about 700 tons, with about 4,700 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia (a re-charter) at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl., privileges excluding the Dutch ports....For Hamburg, by steam, 50 bales Cotton, 1,500 tcs. Lard, 300 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn, 300 pks. Tobacco, 550 bxs. Bacon, 3,250 pks. Leather, and 3,200 pks. Merchandise, at full market rates. Also, a German brig, 163 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at £735....For a Baltic port, direct, a Swedish bark, 378 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms—quoted at about 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Constantinople, an Italian bark, 378 tons, hence, with about 1,900 bbls. Alcohol, reported at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For New-York, a British bark, 433 tons, and an American bark, 626 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, within the range of 50s.@70s., and a Dutch bark, 664 tons, with do., reported from Padary, at 72s. 6d.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 2.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 1,339 bales; gross, 1,451 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 551 bales; to the Continent, 3,380 bales; coastwise, 1,259 bales; sales, 597 bales; stock, 57,301 bales.

MOBILE, April 2.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 565 bales; gross, 575 bales; exports, coastwise, 86 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 45,820 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 922 bales; gross, 1,013 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,170 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; last evening, 1,500 bales; stock, 239,742 bales.

GALVESTON, April 2.—Cotton dull; light demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅜c.; net receipts, 935 bales; exports to France, 1,704 bales; coastwise, 749 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 63,737 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 2.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16⅜@16c.; net receipts, 372 bales; exports, coastwise, 997 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 34,501 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 18 cars reported to arrive, were 1,734 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,898 head, or 464 cars, against 280 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow to-day at yesterday's prices. Fresh arrivals were chiefly through consignments. But few buyers were in attendance, mostly country dealers, having supplied themselves yesterday. Last week's prices were firmly maintained. Sales of 300 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 988 lbs. to 1,204 lbs., at $5 25@$6; 75 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,080 lbs. to 1,220 lbs. at $5 50@$5 80; 19 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,079 lbs., at $5 12½; 50 head Canada Steers, averaging 1,210 lbs. at $6; 16 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 898 lbs. at $4 60. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,600 head, against 5,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of stock to operate with. Fresh arrivals were through consignments. Western Sheep and Lambs, $7@$8. The only sale reported was 180 Ohio Sheep, averaging 86 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including 31 cars reported to arrive, were 3,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,000 head, against 12,400 head for the same time last week. The market is at a dead-lock, buyers holding off for a decline. Yorkers, $5 25@$5 50; Heavy Hogs, $5 75@$5 90. A prime lot of Yorkers, averaging 130 lbs., could not find a purchaser at $5 50.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 24½ for No. 1 Spring, regular; $1 26, strictly fresh; $1 21⅝ for No. 2 do., regular; 1 21⅝ for strictly fresh, spot; $1 24¼, April. Corn active and higher at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed, regular; 62½c., strictly fresh, spot; new No. 2 Mixed, 59c.@60c.; Rejected old, 60c.@60½c.; new, 58½c. Oats steady at 42½c. for No. 2, spot; 46⅛c., May; Rejected, 42½c. Rye steady at 90½@92c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 50@$1 55 for No. 2 Spring. Pork active and higher at $15 60@$15 75, cash or April; $15 85@$15 90, May. Lard active and higher at $9 35, cash or April; $9 45, May. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 5⅞c. for Shoulders, spot; 6c., seller May; Short Clear Middles, 8½c., loose, spot. Whisky steady at 93c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 49,000 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 42,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Flour quiet and weak; business small. Wheat dull and drooping; small sales; No. 2 Spring, $1 28; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 50 asked, $1 47 bid. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 62c.@62½c., on the track. Oats active and higher at 49½c.@50½c. for No. 2 on the track. Barley; no demand. Rye firm at 98c. Whisky steady at 92c. Pork firm at $16@$16 25. Dry-salted Meats held firmly; no movement in round lots. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. spot, 9¾c. seller May. Lard in good demand and firm; Steam, 9c. here and up country; Kettle, 9¼c. up country, buyer till 20th April. Live Hogs steady; light, $4 75@$5 25; medium, $5 25@$5 60; heavy, $5 60. Cattle in good demand and firm; Texans, $3@$4 50; good to prime native Beeves, $4 50@$5 25; choice to extra, $5 50@$6 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 49,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,600 Hogs, 1,400 Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 2.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,200 bbls. Flour, 27,520 bushels Wheat, 35,917 bushels Corn, 29,200 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 350 bushels Peas. Exports—19,200 bushels Wheat, 28,600 bushels Corn, 21,700 bushels Oats. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber Winter, $7 25@$8 25; White Winter, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 50@1 51; do. No. 2 do., $1 40; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 38; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn steady; sales of 3,500 bushels new on track at 77c.@78c.; 500 bushels old No. 2 Western, 83c. Oats firm; No. 2 Western, 53c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 70 @$1 80; Western, $1 75@$1 85. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 29⅝ for No. 1; $1 23⅝ for No. 2; May, $1 27⅝; June, $1 27¾. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2; May, 46¾c. Corn steady at 61¾c. for No. 2 Mixed, fresh; May, 65c. Rye dull and nominally 83½c. for No. 1 Fresh. Barley nominally $1 58 for No. 2 Spring; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Pork sold at $15 50@$15 75. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 9½c.@10½c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6c. for Shoulders, loose; Boxed Middles, 8¼c.@8¾c. Lard steady at 9¼c. for Steam; 9¾c. for Kettle. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour and 65,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour and 50,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 40. Corn dull at 64c.@68c. Oats dull and nominal at 50c.@57c. Barley nominal. Rye dull at $1 04. Butter steady. Pork quiet, nominally $16@$16 25. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 9¼c.@9⅜c.; Kettle, 9½c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 5⅞c.@6c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c., spot and last half April; Clear Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅜c.@9½c., packed; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8⅞c., loose, and of Clear Sides at 9⅛c., loose. Whisky firm at 92c.

TOLEDO, April 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat a shade lower, closing firmer; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 52; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 45¾; May, $1 49½; June, $1 53; No. 1 Red, $1 51; No. 2 Red, $1 48. Corn steady; sales of High Mixed, spot, at 66c.; old, 67c.; April, 66c.; May, 67½c.; June, 68½c.; Low Mixed, 65c.; no grade, 64c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 48c. for No. 2; 49c. for Michigan. Clover-seed sold at $5 90. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 2.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White do.; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club on private terms; prime White Canada held at $1 80. Corn quiet; sales of car lots at 80c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal sold at $1 65 for bolted, and $1 60 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $25 for Shorts; $26 for Shipstuffs, and $28 for Middlings, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 38c.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 2.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 11¼c.@11½c.; Refined, 15⅝c.@15¾c., cash and April; 15¾c.@16c., May. Flour quiet and weak; Superfine, $5 25; Extra, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $7 50@$8. Wheat, Red, $1 60@$1 65; Amber, $1 70@$1 74; No. 1 Spring, $1 63. Rye steady at 95c. Corn quiet but firm; Yellow, 82c.@83c.; White, 84c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 62c.@63c.; Mixed, 58c.@60c. Provisions quiet and steady. Whisky, 97½c.

CLEVELAND, April 2.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 46. Corn firm and in fair demand; prices unchanged; old Mixed, 71c.@72c.; new, 70c.@71c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 State, 51c.; No. 2, 49c.; White, 52c.@53c. Petroleum quiet and steady; Standard White, in car lots, 11¾c.@12c.; State Test, 15c.@15½c.

LOUISVILLE, April 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer. Pork, $16 25. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 8⅝c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard, tierce, 9¾c.; keg, 10½c. Whisky sold at 92c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 2.—Spirits of Turpentine strong at 42c. Resin quiet at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm; $1 60 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 2—12:30 P. M.—At 12:15 P. M. the Bank of England Directors posted their card announcing that the expected change in the rate of discount had not been made. United States Bonds—New 5s, 104⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 35¾; do., Preferred, 60; New-York Central, 92.

2 P. M.—Consols, for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92¼@92⅜.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35½@35¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

4 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £459,000 during the past week. The amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £15,000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 44⅞ ₱ cent., is now 42⅜ ₱ cent.

6 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 35¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, April 2.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 98⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 2—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. The total sales since the last report have been 51,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were taken for export and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 751,000 bales, including 382,000 bales American. The receipts have been 98,000 bales, including 59,000 bales American; actual export, 11,000 bales.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 490,000 bales, including 304,000 American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8⅜d. do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,300 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Lard, 43s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, April 2—Evening—Linseed-oil, £28 6s.@£28 9s. ₱ ton. Refined Petroleum, 11d.@11¼d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the authority vested in me as Trustee in Bankruptcy of ELIAS HOTCHKISS, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all the furniture, carpets, curtains, and hotel and restaurant furniture and equipments of every kind now in the

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

on the south-west and north-west corners of Broadway and 26th st., in the City of New-York, commencing on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., and to continue until everything is sold.

Terms cash. JONATHAN P. FROST, Trustee.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, by FIELD, MORRIS, FENNER & CO., auctioneers, at their stores, Nos. 465 and 467 Broome st., on THURSDAY, April 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of ¾ and 6-4 Cassimeres, Beavers, Moscows, Doeskins, Coatings, Mohairs, &c., &c., in great variety, the same being a portion of the estate of the Glenham Manufacturing Company, bankrupt.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 30th, 1874.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, April 3, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, Layer Raisins, Loose Muscatels, wholes, halves, and quarters, and Canton Ginger, prime.

At 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Celtic. Can be seen at White Star Dock.

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE

At private residences attended to.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALL KINDS OF MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED work manufactured and sold at lowest competitive prices at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, No. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av. Diamond-cutting machine in operation.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A WHITE FRENCH CAT with one blue eye and one yellow eye. The above reward will be paid by returning to No. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WOULD like to take care of young children, sew, and do light chamber-work; a family in the country preferred. Address M. C., Box No. 178 Times Office.

A NUMBER OF GOOD, RELIABLE SERVants, of all nations, for City or country, (some German girls,) at the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st. Conducted by American ladies.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, Swede girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very clean and orderly; also is a good waitress, and a willing, well-tempered girl; comes well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, with first-class reference, as chamber-maid or waitress; is tidy, good-tempered, and very patient with children; speaks pure English and High Dutch; willing to go to the country or travel for the Summer. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl, who understands the duties of a thorough chamber-maid, and is an excellent waitress; is willing and obliging; best testimonials from former employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; good City reference; also a young girl about fifteen years of age to take care of children in a private family. Call at No. 278 1st av.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN WHO understands her business thoroughly; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also good baker; understands the care of milk and butter; will go in the country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH PROTESTANTS; City or country; one is a thorough cook and laundress; the other is a thorough chamber-maid, waitress, or seamstress; have several years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is likewise a first-class dairy woman; in a private family in the City or country; can do all kinds of American cooking; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 33 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN OF EXCELLENT capacity, clean, obliging, and well recommended, as cook; understands all branches; learned her business in Stockholm, and has lived in America five years; no fancy wages, but a good steady place required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A tidy, respectful girl; is a good family cook, and can do washing and ironing nicely; two years' reference from former place; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, &c.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A SUPERIor cook, washer and ironer, a situation in a private family, or would do house-work. Call at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS GOOD plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 309 7th av., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 221 West 20th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker who has two days in the week disengaged; would like two or three customers. Address Miss J. H., No. 140 West 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, not afraid to work, and who thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work, that will be permanent; will go to the country, and for moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH GERMAN LAUNdress; can puff, flute, polish, &c.; is master of her business; in a private family or first-class boarding-house; never quarrels with other servants, and is willing to lend a hand when required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY AN EXperienced woman, as laundress, who thoroughly understands her business. Call for two days at No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl as laundress or cook, washer, and ironer, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 747 3d av., in rear.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, VERY CAPABLE and well recommended, as nurse or seamstress; would take both with growing children; speaks English intelligibly; willing to wear a cap, and is very faithful and patient with children. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl who is fond and careful of children; is also a neat, orderly chamber-maid, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN OF much experience to take care of an invalid lady or gentleman, or monthly nursing; good references given. Apply at No. 134 Bowery.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant German young woman as a first-class seamstress and experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's German Bureau, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WHO UNDERstands the care of children, a place as nurse; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED NURSE; can care an infant from its birth; City or country; a respectable woman, with superior reference. Can be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av. (No charges.)

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress in a private family; good City references. Call at No. 35 East 18th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)

Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man is a first-class coachman and groom and good, careful driver; understands the management of horses, and is willing and obliging; wife is a first-class cook, expert in English and French cooking, boning, and larding, &c.; City or country; highly recommended. Call at or address No. 203 Lexington av.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN Protestant couple; the man understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, farming, milking, and the general work about a gentleman's place; his wife is a good cook, or will do the general house-work for the family; both are reliable and trustworthy; not afraid of work, and has the best of reference; wages moderate. Address No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG IRISHMAN; HAS had fifteen months' experience in this City, and can furnish good reference from gentlemen with whom he has lived in the old country; understands the care of horses and carriages quite well; willing and obliging; does not expect big wages. Address A. M., Box No. 44 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country; is a good groom, and can keep carriages and harness in best order; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN WHO understands his business in every particular; thoroughly acquainted with Newport and all watering places for the past eleven years; is strictly temperate; very best references. Call or address Thomas, No. 213 West 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MARried man; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands the care of horses, young or old; is a good, careful driver; City or country; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 83 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, who is a good groom and careful driver, who is willing and obliging; can give first-class references from his last employers. Call or address T. T., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man who perfectly understands his business; can milk and work a small garden if required; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 235 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A GERMAN married man, no family; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, with six years' best City references from last employer. Address H. T., Box No. 244 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-seven years, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, mow lawn, assist in garden, and be generally useful; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; is a good groom and a careful driver; seven years' City references; would go in the country; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 644 6th av., in harness store, or address W. G.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN Irish Protestant man, aged twenty-four years, who can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawn, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT; UNDERstands everything belonging to a first-class gentleman's turnout, English style; good driver in any harness; good references; strictly sober. Address Coachman, care of D. Wright, No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; ANY LADY OR gentleman wishing a sober, trustworthy, steady City driver will find such at present, or other employers. Call or address No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS coachman; three years' references produced. Address G. W. S., Box No. 73 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A HIGHLY COMPETENT MAN; married; good reference; no objection to City or country. Call or address L. H., No. 124 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOR[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE PRINTER, A SITUation as night foreman or assistant in a morning paper; has experience, is a quick make-up, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address J. S. D., Box No. 101 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN of long experience, and understands his duties thoroughly; can be highly recommended from present and last employer. Address Coachman, Box No. 40 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who has had three years' experience; unexceptionable references furnished. Address J. C., Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN (English) as coachman. Call or address Coachman, private stable, No. 8 West 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; small family; is excellent groom; careful, steady driver; strictly temperate; obliging; refers to his late employer, L. D. White, 18 Wall st., two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man; married, one child; is a good driver; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good references from present employer. Address S. W., Rutherford Park, Bergen County, N. J.

FARMER—DAIRY AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife, one girl, fifteen years old; man can do all kinds of farm-work, take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife can board help, &c.; is a good butter-maker; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MARRIED man, no children, aged twenty-five years, who is well experienced in all kinds of farm-work, machines, &c.; can do gardening, take care of horses, and is a good driver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE; MAN as farmer; understands care of horses and cattle, farming, and gardening; wife as cook and laundress; no children; speaks English; excellent references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, hot or cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, laying out new places; has best of references. Address J. M. G., Box No. 227 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS GARDENer; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, also the laying out of pleasure-grounds, &c.; first-class reference. Address H. D. E., Box No. 213 Times Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed, who understands the care of horses; would assist in gardening or farming; country preferred; is willing and obliging. Call or address John Kennedy, No. 145 West 35th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS;) IS A good vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; best references. Call at or address No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY PLAIN GARDENER AND THOROughly competent farmer who is not afraid of work. Apply or address E. C., seed warehouse, 87 Broadway.

GARDENER.—FRENCH; MARRIED; UNDERstands the management of green-houses; best references can be given; has worked six years in Paris and three years in this country. Address B. F., No. 213 Atlantic av., basement, Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; has a thorough practical experience of his business in all branches; a situation with glass preferred; good references from English and American employers. Address H. H., Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A THOROughly practical Scotchman; has had a large experience in first-class gardening and farming. Address Lex, No. 67 Nassau st.

USEFUL MAN—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c.—By a Protestant man and wife; aged thirty years; no children; man can care and drive horses, do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a nice butter maker, and can care poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—FRENCH, TWENTY-SIX YEARS OLD, recently arrived, desires a situation in a private family; six years best reference in Paris and one in London. Address Joseph Cruna, No. 39 West 20th st., New-York.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants, bankers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, shipping clerks, copyists, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

WATCHMAN OR JANITOR.—BY THE YEAR, by a colored man, in the City or country, in any place of trust; can furnish the best of reference of five years' from last employer as to honesty, temperance, and industry. Address D. S. Brown, Box No. 157 Morris town, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, ONE hour from New-York, in the country; will require to do coarse washing; must be a good cook; one who can make good bread and biscuit and pastries; must be perfectly neat and tidy; to such a one a good and pleasant home is offered. Apply to Mr. HAUGHWOUT, No. 25 Park place, front office, first floor, from 10 until 3.

A FAMILY ON 5TH AV., GOING TO EUROPE, wants a reliable, responsible party to take the care of the house and furniture for six or twelve months; no part of the house except the basement to be occupied; undoubted reference required. Address P. L., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—A FRENCH NURSE WHO SPEAKS A little English, for three large children; must be a good seamstress; none need apply without the best references. Call from 9 until 11 A. M., at No. 34 West 22d st.

WANTED—BY A PHILADELPHIA CLOTH HOUSE, two first-class salesmen, who have a good established trade through Ohio and the West. Address Box No. 2,314 Philadelphia Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE as assistant superintendent for a fancy cassimere and shawl mill. Address or apply to THOMAS DOLAN & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE COOK, TO ASsist with the washing and ironing; good City references required. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 43 West 38th st.

WANTED—A MAN AS WAITER WHO THOROUGHly understands his business. Apply for two days, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 114 East 18th st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO., No. 5 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
ROBERT G. MOTT.

NEW-YORK, March 31, 1874.

OFFICE OF BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO., No. 5 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & CO. for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, &c.

CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
CHARLES L. RATHBORNE,
Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMed a copartnership under the firm name of SOUTHARD & CO., and will continue business as Commission Merchants and Dealers in TIMBER AND LUMBER. Office, No. 121 Front st., New-York.

CHARLES C. SOUTHARD, Formerly foot of West 13th st., New-York.
GEORGE H. SOUTHARD, Formerly of J. Bigler & Co., Newburg, N. Y.
FRANCIS R. SOUTHARD, Formerly of Henry Souther & Co., Boston.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of A. C. SUMNER & CO., is dissolved by the death of A. C. SUMNER and the withdrawal of CHARLES PRATT.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

The business of the late firm of A. C. SUMNER & CO. will be continued for the present by the executors of the late A. C. SUMNER, at the same place, No. 108 Broad st.

NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.

No. 18 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of W. H. GLADWIN & CO., for the transaction of a general banking and stock-brokerage business.

W. H. GLADWIN, Member New-York Stock Exchange.
J. VAN SCHAICK ODDIE, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERship under the firm name of DELLINGER, TREICHEL & CO. for the transaction of a stock, bond and gold business on commission only.

R. DELLINGER,
W. P. C. TREICHEL,
S. L. CRAWFORD.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF A. WINTERHOFF & CO. being dissolved THIS DAY, the business of said firm in foreign exchange and gold will be continued by MITCHELL & NEWBOLD, No. 39 Pine st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LADY LATELY REDUCED IN CIRCUMstances, with three small children to support, would like to open a fancy-goods store, if some firm would give her credit or goods on commission, where, by careful attention to business and use of her needle, she might be able to make a livelihood. Address for one week Destitute, Box No. 156 Times Office.

A.—CORNER LEASE FOR SALE, WITH OR without stock; about $5,000 cash required; a golden opportunity.

JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT NO. 236 7TH av., under foreclosure of chattel mortgage of Sept. 30, 1873, on April 7, 1874. OSCAR FRISBIE, Attorney for mortgagee, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LARGE DISCOUNT, AN OLD established stationery store, doing a good business; present proprietor retiring; terms easy; a great bargain. Apply to J. E. WALTER, No. 5 Dey st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER IN AN OLD butter business, in vicinity of Butter and Cheese Exchange; one with some experience and capital. Address COMMISSION, Post Office Box No. 502.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $5,000 IN THE best-paying patent medicine ever put on the market. Parties wishing to investigate, address M., Box No. 132 Times Office.

SAFES.

SAFE FOR SALE—LARGE SIZE, NEARLY NEW; Valentine & Butler's best; has combination [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AIDA, (Italian Opera.)—Mlle. Ostavo Torriani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signors Campanini, and Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE RIVALS—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis, Miss Dora Goldthwaite.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ZIP; OR POINT LYNDE LIGHT.—Miss Lotta.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Marie Aimée, M. Juteau.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &C.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

TAMMANY HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH between Messrs. Albert Garnier and Maurice Daly.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts. If any higher rates are demanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster.

The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Having finally passed the Supply bill yesterday, the Assembly must be complimented upon its action in this important matter. It is generally admitted that the bill is much more free from jobs than any Supply bill which we have seen for years past. The amount appropriated is $1,130,771 less than last year, which is, in itself, a creditable fact, but it should be also remembered that the bill gives $607,000 more than that of last year to the Capitol and other State buildings, so that the decrease in unnecessary expenditure is really augmented by that large sum. The bill has also been sent to the Senate more than a month earlier than last year, which is another fact greatly to the credit of the Assembly. That the bill has been passed in such excellent shape is the more gratifying, for the reason that great efforts were made to spoil it. Col. SPENCER, for example, wanted to get $90,000 for Dr. SWINBURNE, chiefly, we understand, on the ground that he is the family physician of that member and "a fine man." But each of the Assemblymen, we presume, has a family physician who is also a fine man, and therefore equally entitled to reward from the State. To serve them all alike at the rate demanded by Dr. SWINBURNE would require $11,520,000, and we are not surprised the members came to the conclusion that the public would not consider the preservation of their health worth that enormous amount.

The financial debate in the House yesterday was varied by a little tilt between Mr. DAWES and Mr. GEO. F. HOAR, which seems very foolish in both of them at this distance. Perhaps, however, if there was a prospect of a seat in the Senate for ourselves or our families, we might see the point of the dispute. Gen. BUTLER broke in upon it in one of his most extraordinary harangues. After "thanking God" in a devout manner for his various advantages over his enemies, he declared that the notes of national banks were "a sort of irredeemable paper which bankers can issue without price and without tax, in order that they may supply it to other people, and take toll on it as it goes along." This is dense ignorance or gross misrepresentation, and we do not think BUTLER is an ignorant man. He knows perfectly well that the national banks pay back to the Government in taxes nearly as much, and sometimes more, than they receive in interest. For himself, he believes in Government currency, and nothing else. He calls it "the people's currency," forgetting, or pretending to forget, that it is simply evidence of the people's debt, and at present of a dishonored debt, which, if demagogues like BUTLER had their way, would remain dishonored forever.

The Railroad Committee of the State Senate has reported adversely upon Mr. EASTMAN'S bill, providing for a commission to lay out and construct rapid-transit railroads in this City. The same bill, only, as we take it, in a considerably-amended form, is now awaiting the action of the Assembly. The details of this measure would still bear a little amendment, but there can be no doubt that the principle embodied in it is essential for the protection of the property-owners of this City, against the holders of charters for local railroads. The Legislature is not a body competent to determine the route of elevated steam railroads through the streets of this City. In point of fact, it has given VANDERBILT and the Third Avenue Company the selection of their own routes, without the slightest reference to the rights of either the public or property-owners. What we want is a local commission amenable to public opinion, and familiar with the wants of the City, who shall determine the routes of the railroads for which charters are to be granted. This plan worked well enough in the case of the Gilbert road, and it ought to be established in other cases.

In the Senate a vote was taken yesterday, which means, so far as it means anything, that the friends of inflation are becoming more moderate in their demands. They have now come down to a definite increase of bank currency to the amount of $46,000,000. We cannot help hoping, however, that this tedious series of manœuvres and counter-manœuvres in the Senate may yet result in the adoption of a measure substantially like that now before the House, which provides for paying the greenbacks, while replacing them with the notes of banks unrestricted except as to security and redemption.

The Citizens' Association, that remarkable body which elevated SANDS into public life, and did its best to varnish the rascalities of the Ring, is being galvanized into activity by some persons in search of office. The "association"—the public would like to see its list of members—has issued a circular in regard to the provisions of the bill giving the Board of Apportionment power to revise and reduce the estimates for the year. Reduction of taxation was always, next to office-seeking, an object of solicitude to this body. It was from the fertile brain of SANDS that the two per cent. tax-levy issued, and how neat a swindle that was, the people of New-York have cause to remember. Yet, in spite of the bad antecedents of the Citizens' Association, it has not only been heard, "by counsel" before the Senate Committee on Cities, but some of the amendments submitted by it have been inserted in the new Tax bill. We never hear of a legislative committee inviting persons responsible for the government of this City to give their opinion about radical changes contemplated in its administrative machinery. But we do hear about protests against the delay of necessary bills being answered from Albany by the suggestion, "See Mr. HENRY, of the Citizens' Association." If this is not preparing the way for imitators of SANDS and his colleagues, we should like to know what it is.

NEW-YORK STREETS.

The State Assembly deserves great credit for getting through the Supply bill so quickly, and for keeping it clear of jobs. Col. SPENCER managed to introduce one in favor of a friend, but it was killed, and the members generally are entitled to praise for going about their work in a spirit of fidelity to the public. Indeed, the session, thus far, will compare favorably with any that we have had of late years, and the only serious mistake has been committed by the Assembly Railroad Committee, which appears to have been injudiciously made up. Speaker HUSTED has done so well generally that we are bound to assume that his mistake in regard to this committee was unintentional. As to Mr. HUSTED'S efficiency as a presiding officer, no two opinions can be expressed.

There are now some things which can be done for New-York City which we hope will receive attention. The street-cleaning business must be placed in honest hands, for it is of great importance that the streets should be put in decent order before the arrival of hot weather. We have passed through a very unhealthy season in the City—the mortality among the young, especially, having been unusually great. Filthy streets have undoubtedly had much to do with the prevalence of scarlet fever, diphtheria, and measles. If the muck of Winter is not swept away before the Summer, we shall in all probability have maladies of another kind to contend with. Last year we escaped cholera by a narrow chance, and the germs of it are still scattered over the world. Great attention to sanitary laws is necessary in order to secure us from a visitation of this horrible disease. The local Board of Health seems to do its duty thoroughly, but it cannot keep the streets clean. The Legislature must help us to do that, and we hope it will succeed in placing the community under great obligations to it for the efficiency of its labors.

There is another matter which urgently calls for attention, and it relates to the paving of our thoroughfares. Nearly all of them are now in a deplorable plight—jobbery and neglect together have rendered the streets all but impassable. The work of repaving will necessarily have to be done gradually, but there is one thoroughfare which ought not to be allowed to remain any longer in its present state, and that is Fifth avenue. The stones in that noble street are worn into holes and ruts, they are as smooth as glass, and the number of horses which fall every day is shocking to witness. Drivers avoid the avenue as much as they can, taking a car-track in preference, or going a long way round to keep clear of the pitfalls which are spread for them in our finest thoroughfare. Anybody who owns valuable horses must watch them with fear and trembling as they travel along Fifth avenue. For many years, the roadway has not been put in proper repair. We all remember the poultice pavement, and the destruction of eye-sight, health, and furniture which it caused. The poultice was taken off, and since then the road has been tinkered up a little here and there, but it has never been placed in good condition. It is now a thorough disgrace to the City.

We have often expressed the opinion that this thoroughfare is so constantly used by all classes of the country, and is so essentially a City thoroughfare—important to the whole City—that the cost of repaving it should be borne by the community at large, and not be thrown exclusively upon the inhabitants of the street. We have received no protests from any of our readers against that opinion, and have seen no objection to it in other quarters. We may, therefore, assume that the justice of our suggestion is generally admitted. There is no reason why the Legislature should not authorize the work to be carried out, steering clear of the jobs which are sure to be threatened as soon as the necessary contracts are talked about. Any form of poultice or patent pavement should be avoided, and, upon the whole, the best plan would be to macadamize the road. That method is less open to fraud and cheating than any other. The road, when once made, can easily be repaired. It can as easily be taken up for repairs of gas or water pipes, or for any other work of a like character. When one part gives way, a cart-load or two of broken stones will suffice to put it right. It is tolerably free from noise, and is not so dusty as what is called Belgian pavement. It is not slippery in frosty weather, and in Summer it is easily watered. The contracts can easily be carried out, and the progress of the work can be watched without difficulty. When a patent pavement is being put down, no one can tell whether it is good or bad. But a macadamized pavement tells its own story at once. We are, therefore, disposed to recommend that system, and we hope the Legislature will approve of the undertaking, and in that case it will at least have secured the good-will of the people of this City. Notwithstanding the Lincolns of the Assembly, the Legislature has, take it altogether, made a good record for itself, and the charming compliments which we have lately received from it will not prevent us doing it justice.

A REPUBLICAN PRINCE.

A little history has appeared in London which seems to puzzle the English papers a good deal. It purports to be "The Story of the Fall of Prince Florestan of Monaco; by Himself." The trifling difficulty that no such Prince appears in the copious catalogue of the *Almanach de Gotha* has somewhat staggered persons who were otherwise prepared to accept this production as a piece of veracious history. If not true, however, it is, as the Italians say, very neatly invented. The principality of Monaco—while the smallest kingdom in existence—about a mile square—is one of the oldest known to history. It appears as the port of Liguria somewhere about 500 B. C., and so early a traveler as STRABO found it noted as the seat of a great temple dedicated to Hercules the Solitary. The Roman legions left their mark around the strongly-fortified rock of Monaco, and the Mussulman power held it long after the crescent had been banished from every other spot on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. GIBALLEN GRIMALDI, who cleaned out what had become a nest of Moorish pirates, and restored Monaco to Christianity, was himself of a piratical family. He continued the profession of buccaneering after he had laid the foundations of a royal house, and showed his descendants a model of brutal and tyrannical rule which they were not slow to imitate. Nevertheless, the GRIMALDIS intermarried with the ducal and royal stock of both France and Italy, and furnished many representatives renowned in the council and on the field—eminent statesmen, churchmen, and soldiers. With a trifling interruption at the time of the first French revolution, the line of the GRIMALDIS lasted for 900 years. The latest Prince of Monaco known to contemporary history is HONORIUS IV., who received from NAPOLEON III. four millions of francs in lieu of the two communes of Roccabrune and Mentone, which had first revolted against his rule, and then been annexed to France under the treaty of Villafranca. Still later—only two years ago—the world heard something about conjugal dissensions, which found their way into the Italian courts, between the same Prince and his consort, MARY VICTORIA, *née* Duchess of Hamilton. These disputes had reference to the custody of a young Prince who was then living under the protection of his mother's cousin, the Grand Duchess MARIE, the sister of the Emperor of Russia.

Thus far authentic history. The story told by the historical burlesque, or whatever else it is, which has just been published, is as follows: In January of the present year, the reigning sovereign of Monaco, FLORESTAN I., died, and his cousin was unexpectedly summoned to reign in his stead as FLORESTAN II. The latter had not been brought up with princely aspirations. On the contrary, during his education, first at Eton and then at Cambridge, he had imbibed republican principles of the most uncompromising character. He was a devoted admirer of MAZZINI; he had given of his spare cash to aid in paying Mr. BRADLAUGH'S election expenses; he subscribed to the Anti-game Law Association, the Birmingham Education League, and the Woman's Suffrage Association. On receipt of the news of the accidental death of his cousin, Prince FLORESTAN packed his traveling bag, and departed for his ancestral domains. The army of Monaco, thirty-nine strong—one being in hospital with a wart on his thumb—was drawn up to give him a fitting reception. This force was attended by two drummers and the entire civil service of the realm, numbering four persons. Some reports of the revolutionary character of the opinions of the Prince appear to have preceded him. He hastened, however, to calm the minds of a disturbed Cabinet by assuring them that he was merely "a free-thinker, a follower of STRAUSS, rather than of Dr. CUMMING," and that the Catholic faith had therefore nothing to fear from him.

But, after a day of power, the original instincts of Prince FLORESTAN proved too strong for him. His republican studies had not led him into the paths of Butlerism, and hence he was driven to conclude that the State must be rotten somewhere when there were 1,600 offices to fill, and only 1,300 male inhabitants of mature age. The official weekly report of the transactions of his Kingdom began to pall on his taste, even when it was concerned with the progress toward recovery of the private in the Guards who had the wart on his thumb, and with the prostration of another who had just caught cold. The revenues of the Kingdom were chiefly drawn from a gambling saloon, whose proprietor was just then debating with himself whether the erection of a church, or the establishment of the sport of pigeon-shooting, would be the more potent attraction for English visitors. Prince FLORESTAN concluded to abolish the army and substitute a national Militia, to free the people from Police surveillance, to disestablish the State Church, and to establish a "socialistic autocracy." The people and the priests kept patience for a while, but when GARIBALDI responded to an invitation by coming to make a short stay in the palace, and signalized his arrival by delivering his stock harangue against the Jesuits, the principality rose in revolt. Prince FLORESTAN was rescued from the fury of the mob by the cutlasses of the sailors of his English yacht. An ultimatum was offered to him to give way on the subject of reforming the schools. This he indignantly rejected, and left his Kingdom to take care of itself, making afterward, however, the sober reflection, "As for my failure at Monaco, I went too fast. If they take me back, which I really think, for their own sake, they had better do, I will go much slower." And in this condition the important dispute rests for the present.

OUR PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS.

Mr. BERNARD CRACROFT, one of the wittiest and most acute of modern British essayists, is the author of an article, originally contributed to the *Saturday Review*, on the "Art of Appearing Like a Fool with Propriety." It is full of the fruits of delicate observation of human nature, and of a most gentle and wise philosophy. We commend it to any of our readers who contemplate going, in cool blood, to have their photographic portraits taken. We know of no undertaking more trying to the average dignity and self-respect of, at least, the male portion of the human race, and of no process more calculated to puzzle those who like to trace some connection between results and the means employed to produce them. Certainly, photographic portraits, as now taken by skillful operators, are a very pleasing thing, and not less surprising than pleasing. They are often attractive on account of the obvious delicacy and fidelity of the workmanship, and the evidences they afford of the manipulation of trained hands. But their attractiveness is by no means of this kind only. They are often very complete expressions of the character of the subject, which they present with simplicity and refinement. We have before us at this moment the portrait of an old gentleman, an artist, which is exquisitely true to a nature of the rarest purity and grace. The gentleness, the elevation of a mind wholly given over to the contemplation of the beautiful and the pursuit of a difficult and lofty art; the strength of an enthusiastic spirit; the animation flowing from a native shrewdness, keen sense of humor, a lively sympathy with human feeling, and a spice of vigorous but controlled combativeness—all these are in the picture, as well as the minute markings in the face of old age, the beauty of a snow-white beard, and the dignified carriage of a form broken with years and suffering, but sustained by a firm will. The gallery of the gentleman who produced this portrait is full of pictures of equal interest, and very varied in character. Actresses, singers, young girls, old women, fops, artists, politicians, students, roués, clergymen, millionaires—the scores of people one meets on Broadway—are to be seen, many of them with faces marked by characteristic expression or the equally characteristic want of it.

What inspires with wonder the observer who ascends from these to the operator's room, is how all this array of vivacious and expressive faces was turned out by the apparently barren and incongruous machinery of that illuminated den. The torn and rickety reflecting screens, the dingy velvet chairs, the rocks of wood and paper worn by the stream of human forms ("a continual dropping that weareth away a real stone,") the abominable racks and grips of iron—all these inspire one with a horrible sense of artificiality and arrangement entirely incompatible with freshness, or ease, or grace or naturalness. This feeling is intensified when the observer is fairly "posed," his head twisted as it was never twisted before, unless by the photographer's merciless hands, and as it would never remain were it not for the iron griffin that holds him in its unfeeling grasp, his eyes directed to a fixed point, and his whole system rebelling against the silent, rigid, despotic disposition of himself to which he has submitted. The skillful artist, with an occult purpose which one feels is doomed to disappointment, bids you to give your countenance a "little more animation." You grin in a ghastly way at the suggestion, when your sense of mortification at the figure you know you are making is broken in upon by your tormentor, who tells you with a comprehensive gesture: "That's it precisely! Now let that dissipate into a genial smile, and I'll give you a good one." Mentally you remark that if he does give you "a good one" it will wear an expression of mingled idiocy and rage.

Yet the chances are nine in ten, if your photographer is among the best, that he will produce for you a portrait in which your friends will find a dozen different phases of your character. His experienced eye perceives the means of reaching the effect he is in pursuit of in arrangements that your uneasy consciousness condemns, and against which your pride rebels. Perhaps a rational man ought to be a little rebuked, a little touched with humiliation, at the reflection that he knows so very little about how he really looks. The conviction that one was really appearing with as much dignity and grace as were natural to him, when he felt that he was looking constrained and silly, suggests the awful possibility that when one appears to his inward eye all that he desires, he may be the very reverse to the impartial observer. There is a good deal of conceit in every kind of behavior in the clutches of the photographer. The man, if not the woman, who can be unaffected and unconscious, who can feel that he don't look as if he cared for his appearance whether he does or not, to whom the photographer and his complex machinery for "posing" are only matters of study for a philosophic mind, is not a common phenomenon. Our old artist friend, whose bright and placid portrait we have praised above, may be one of them. But even the record of his consciousness might not sustain us in that bold assertion.

A NEW ROMANCE OF WYOMING.

All Fools' Day was appropriately selected for giving prominence to a new story of the Wyoming Valley, more wonderful and thrilling than any of the old Indian legends which have heretofore given interest to that classic region. The chronicler has displayed a nerve and skill that stamp him as a master of his art. He has had the hardihood to transplant the Wild Man of the Woods from the Western wilderness to a long-settled region in the East; but he makes him the father of a boy and girl aged twenty-two and twenty-four years respectively, who share his savage life. Moreover, both are wild, of course, and as an additional source of interest, we are told, both are idiotic, and both roam the mountain side entirely naked in all kinds of weather. All this is wonderful, but most wonderful of all is the fact that these interesting creatures have been for twenty years or more roaming within a stone's throw almost of the Metropolis, and on the very edge of populous villages, without attracting public attention until this late day.

It is the chief merit of this chronicler that he deals in details, and claims to speak from personal knowledge. His genius in this respect should make his fortune as a concocter of dime novels. His art is so excellent that he makes the impossible appear as more than probable. He, moreover, deals in a pathos that is so closely akin to bathos that it does double duty, and serves as either. His modesty takes refuge in the editorial plural, and he says by way of preface: "As our mind's eye dwells upon that scene presented to our view on Monday, a feeling of deep disgust, intermingling with the promptings of pitying impulses, takes possession of our thoughts, and we are free to confess again that the most gifted pen cannot paint the spectacle, nor paint a tale pregnant with such immense interest as burst upon our vision upon the occasion of our visit." There is a vast deal more to the same general effect, and some fine passages concerning "our heroic mothers with their sturdy husbands wringing competence from the wild domain of the forest," but we must resist the temptation to quote at length, because we fail to see its strict relevancy. Justice to the chronicler demands, however, that we admit at once that when he finally plunges into his narrative he immediately becomes both prosaic and poetical; he twines the threads of fancy about his story, but in so doing he does not sacrifice a single one of the minute details which are so useful in convincing the skeptical.

Having been careful to give us the names of his companions, who, of course, are expected to serve as witnesses, he describes the journey to the hut inhabited by the "wild family." This habitation is placed before us in all its details, and it is sufficiently squalid to answer the purpose for which it was designed. They naturally came upon the wild boy first upon entering, for we are told "the first living being we observed was a thin-looking boy, or young, beardless man, with an ear of yellow corn in his hand, in the act of eating it. Not a thread or patch of garment, knit or woven, covered his nudity. We had already thrown a shadow of our person across the doorway before he saw us, when he gave one unearthly screech, not unlike that of a wild-cat, and darted back upon some hay, and drew a ragged remnant of a blanket over his limbs and head."

The "wild man," father of the "wild boy" and the "wild girl," who was not at home, was found sensibly engaged in digging a hole in the ground, wherein himself and family could take refuge from the cold. His wardrobe was a little more extensive than that of his offspring, and he proved to be well "up" in the Scriptures and such portions of current literature as bursts upon the world in the Poet's Corners of country newspapers. He appeared, indeed, to be upon the whole a harmless old gentleman, rather more shiftless than "wild," and decidedly more lazy than either.

But the great sensation was, of course, the "wild girl," who was not at home, and who, for the purposes of the narrative, was descried "picking the white thistle-blows upon the hill-side." Here the temptation to quote cannot be resisted. The veracious narrative declares:

> "There was not a vestige of anything upon her naked form to protect her from the weather, or thorns and briers of the woods. Suddenly she started, as if approached by some strange object, and darted swiftly as a deer for a few rods, when she again stopped and began picking blows. Her father then calling her, she started for the house as obediently as a dog would answer the whistle of its master. Her hair is of chestnut color, and although it has never been cut, it does not hang down on the neck, but is frizzled and matted together. The girl is well formed, and with the exception of a slight inclination to lean forward, is a model of symmetry in form and features, and many a belle has married her fortune of thousands of dollars by virtue of far inferior looks. Her skin is darkly tanned, and from the sole of her feet to her waist, it bears the appearance of being burned, and the skin is wrinkled and looks thick."

When we add that this interesting young lady, and her equally scantily attired brother, are deaf and dumb, no less than idiotic, it will be readily admitted that the chronicler has managed to create quite a sensational family.

Necessity is said to be the mother of invention, and this particular story illustrates the varied and inexhaustible resources of our provincial press. The Wild Man of the Woods, having from long use become unattractive, is forthwith given change of air and a family. What could be more natural? What more intrinsically probable or likely to prove a good card? To be sure, if the facts were strictly true, they would reflect great disgrace upon Monroe township, where this family is said to be, but the chronicler could not, of course, take that matter into consideration. His only care being to manufacture a readable story, he must be congratulated upon an unqualified success.

A NEW LIBERAL VICTORY IN AUSTRIA.

Thirteen years ago, the Liberals of the Austrian Empire began their parliamentary struggle with Papal pretensions in strenuously opposing the Concordat. The combat has been fought all these years on the legal and constitutional field. There have been incessant discussions in the press and debates in Parliament and the local legislative bodies. On the side of the Papal party were the religious sentiment, the respect for ancient constitutional privileges, and all the traditions of the Empire. For a Hapsburger to be an instrument of Papal power was in harmony with a long history. That marriage should be exclusively a religious rite, that education should belong alone to the priests, and the clergy be independent of civil courts, were all ancient traditions of the Austrian Empire. To many pious minds the making of marriage a civil contract, where desired, and the separation of education from the Church, seemed like opening the flood-gates of infidelity. The breaking of the Concordat was abrogating the covenant with the Almighty, and the secularizing the schools was another form of teaching atheism.

On the other hand, the Liberals felt earnestly that there could be no mental or political progress while the education of the masses was in the hands of the priests. The institution of marriage, while they had no objection to its being held a holy sacrament by those who conscientiously regarded it thus, they desired should be merely a civil bond to those who were outside of the Church. They had no intention of weakening the sanctity of marriage, but they did not wish to put themselves under the power of the priests in the most important event of daily life. That the Liberals were consistent in this is shown by the fact that the same party in the German Empire equally opposed the control of Protestant clergyman, both over marriage and education. Nor would the Austrian Liberals allow an important class like the clergy to be in any way independent of judicial processes. Moreover, they objected strenuously to placing a vigorous and growing community, like the new Austria, under the control of a foreign potentate of the most narrow intellectual opinions and opposed to all progress.

They accordingly began the struggle with the Concordat as soon as Austria had a Constitution under which they could contend with it, or in 1861. They have had, in this long campaign, both the silent and the expressed assistance of the Catholics of Hungary, who have always been liberal and opposed to Papal aggressions. Indeed, in the Ecumenical Council, of the few Bishops who opposed the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility, Hungary furnished, if we remember correctly, two. Both Protestants and Romanists in Hungary have always been united in their determination to resist all efforts to place the country under the spiritual despotism of the Pope. Were the Catholics as liberal and progressive in other countries as they are in the Hungarian Kingdom there would be much less difficulty in Protestants uniting with them.

A fortnight since, the Liberals in the Austrian Parliament won their first great victory in this long struggle. A portion of the laws of the Concordat were declared abrogated. A singular feature of this victory was that the chief of the enemies of the Popedom was the Hapsburg Emperor; or more strictly, the Cabinet, finding that any other course would destroy the popularity of the Emperor, led the opposition, hoping, perhaps, to make the schism with the Papal court less entire, and had with them members of the Right and Left and even the extreme Radicals. A few even of the clergy joined the Liberal movement. This partial destruction of the Concordat is only the beginning of a more thorough overthrow. The whole system of ecclesiastical domination will be rooted up, and Austria join all constitutional countries in secularizing education, marriage, and the priestly caste. One of the strong points made by the Liberal orators in the debates was that so far from this process of secularization being a blow against religion, it was a stroke in its favor. "Where" said they "are indifferentism and atheism found so prevalent as where Church and State have been combined, and the priests have controlled education?"

They pointed to the increasing indifferentism of France and Catholic Germany, and the Atheism of Italy, and compared them with the religious fervor and earnestness of England and the United States, to prove how fatally priestly government, and the union of State and Church, act on the religious sentiment. These arguments had much weight. The result shows that Austria has now joined the great march of all modern constitutional States, and is breaking from all connection with the spirit of the Middle Ages. The priest henceforth must stand alone on his spiritual worth. The teacher has his own profession, which is purely secular. Every-day and family life is freed from all shackles of priestcraft. Religion is left to its own inner power, unsupported by force or law.

FRIENDLY TALK WITH LEGISLATORS.

From the Evening Mail, April 2.

We want to hold a little free, frank, and friendly conversation with some of those gentlemen at Albany who are sent there by the people to "promote the general welfare of the State." As one of the representatives of a million of people who are as yet unprovided with steam railway facilities—the only million in the State thus unfortunately situated—we think we have a right to ask your attention to our complaints, to our wrongs, to the remedies we seek. Suppose that you cease, for a moment, to look on this City as legitimate prey for the Legislative spoiler; as a part of the State that can be wronged with impunity, and as bound to submit to all the exactions of corporate greed. Regard us as fellow-citizens, as entitled to your care and protection, or as long-suffering victims of our own indifference, or of lack of organized resistance, if you please.

We know the theory on which past Legislatures have acted: that is, that members who pass for honest men in their interior districts have been justified in "lifting mortgages off from their farms," and settling their board bills, through the support of some legislative job, from which New-York has had to suffer, and which has cost New-York tens of thousands of dollars for every dollar that has escaped paying toll to the "gentlemen of the third house," and found its way into members' pockets.

This is a theory which ought to be among the hideous recollections of the time when "Bill" Tweed owned the Legislature, and a thing not to be countenanced by a body containing so large a proportion of nominal Reformers. We trust this is the case. We shall try to believe it, at all events. Nothing but an ugly necessity will compel us to believe otherwise, and, in that case, a sense of duty as strong as the direst necessity may compel us to state our belief, and to keep track of the individual political fortunes of the men who have perpetuated "Tweedism," after Tweed has half expiated his crimes against public morality.

In the excitement, turmoils, combinations, bargainings and schemes of busy legislative life, men may forget many things which they will remember to their regret when they return to their constituents; they may do many things in haste, which they will repent through the leisure of many dishonored years. But they cannot forget the terrible retribution that has overtaken, of late years, many politicians who were as able, as adroit, as powerful, as firmly buttressed by friends and alliances, as the strongest dozen among the members of the present Legislature. Somehow, corrupt alliances fall to pieces; the press, vigilant and with a terrible memory, throws unexpected light into the darkest recesses; the secrets of the lobby come forth in all their ugliness; false friends turn into open foes and "peach;" the money that is bought by sacrificing the rights and interests of the people finds its way through the stoutest of pockets, as though it was the very mint-drops of hell, and all the nicely-laid schemes "gang aglee," and the schemers become mere hulks and wrecks of men—such is the divine Nemesis that awaits the betrayal of sacred legislative trusts.

Cover up, explain, justify, and mollify the expedients for serving self at the expense of the people and in violation of justice, as much as you please, the true nature of your action will, sooner or later, come out, and no temporary profit will begin to compensate you for your humiliation and shame. Your manhood will never recover from the degradation of servitude to private interests, no matter though your collar be covered with diamonds.

We believe that it has been largely the fault of New-York herself that she has so often been sold out to the highest bidder. We deserve the succession of corporate robberies that have gained legislative force and sanction, as we deserved Tweed and the whole of his gang of cormorants. But New-York can be aroused to a terrible pitch. The honesty of this City would have decorated many lamp-posts with the suspended forms of our Ring robbers had there been no more peaceable form of redress.

We feel entirely convinced that if rapid transit is delayed another year, the accumulated and overflowing wrath of a long-oppressed City would not only find the way to procure the political destruction of all who stood hostile, but would compel the building, at the public expense, of steam railways in every third avenue in the City.

We sincerely wish to avoid these extreme issues. We deprecate any assumption by the City of work which private capital stands ready to undertake, with the guarantees and opportunities offered by the Eastman bill. We prefer to believe that the Legislature will not be deaf to the plea of nearly a quarter of the population of the State, and will break up all combinations and "trades" that have been improvidently entered into, without due sense of what the Metropolis needs and must have, through the present Legislature, or over the political corpses of all who are willing to sell out the interests of this Imperial City.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

The long series of admirable performances we have enjoyed at the Academy of Music, this season, has made regular opera-goers rather fastidious. Therefore it is that a representation of "La Favorita," which would have gone far toward satisfying us, a twelvemonth ago, is now scarcely to be dealt with in the enthusiastic spirit resulting from a recital of "Gli Ugonotti" or "Lohengrin." Compared with the well-nigh faultless entertainments to be attended when these sterling works grace the bills, Wednesday's, though it possessed some features of unquestionable excellence and impressiveness, was pretty uneven. "La Favorita," of course, suffers by parallel with compositions of such acknowledged symmetry as those above mentioned, for, with the exception of the magnificent fourth act, the opera is but a mosaic of delicious melodies and trivial passages. Then, on the occasion we refer to, the prima donna lost, in our judgment, by the contrast which one could not help establishing between *Leonora* and the artist who has so steadily, and to general acceptance, appeared at the Academy this year. Mme. Lucca we hold to be a woman of genius, and Mme. Nilsson, a woman of talent, but Mme. Lucca's genius is not sufficiently great to allow her to set at defiance all the rules of her art, and we do not think that the magic of a beautiful voice or the dramatic force of a few incidents will outweigh in the balance achievements, less spontaneous, perhaps, but far more shapely, varied and elaborate. Mme. Lucca, who was the object of a most cordial reception from a very large audience, sometimes incited it to applause as hearty as has ever been bestowed, but, in the main, did not produce the equable pleasure usually derived from Mme. Nilsson's efforts. It was impossible to resist the volume of tone that rolled forth at the close of "O mio Fernando," although the long trill, perfect as it was, was not exactly appropriate; nor could one listen unmoved to Mme. Lucca's passionate utterances in the duet, during which, as during the whole act, her face reflected the emotions of the character, with the mobility and eloquence of a tragedienne. On the other hand, the least critical spectator could not overlook the constant recourse to a *portamento* method of attacking the notes, which gives a sluggish air to her singing, nor can any excuse be offered for the utter disregard of rhythm which, in the duet, divested the theme of its form, and changed a tuneful outburst into a succession of highly dramatic but unmelodious phrases. Signor Campanini's personation of *Fernando*, albeit the tenor was rather hoarse, bore the stamp of more reverence for Donizetti and for the laws of song. Signor Campanini's labors have invariably been characterized by study and thought, and his smallest bit of recitative repays attention. It was evident, Wednesday, that the performer's condition commanded considerable reserve, but the elegance of his phrasing and the earnestness of his acting were apparent throughout. His first duet with Mme. Lucca was shaded in the nicest manner, and his scene with *Alphonso*, when he frees himself from the honors thick upon him, was carried forward to a striking climax. In the fourth act, Signor Campanini found himself, luckily, in better shape than at any previous stage of the representation, and his delivery of "Spirto gentil"—a delivery pervaded by the pure and touching sadness the charm of which exaggeration of time and accent can but impair—elicited an unanimous demonstration of approval. *Fernando's* after-transactions with *Leonora* were quite as telling, and, in brief, the fourth act proved the best of the recital in point of rendering. Both Signor Campanini and Mme. Lucca were summoned before the curtain at the end of every act, floral tributes being exceptionally plenty. Signor Del Puente portrayed *Alphonso* with dignity, and the rich quality of his voice added to the spell of "Vien, Leonora," and "A tanto amor," while in the delicious *ensemble* of the duet with *Leonora* his tones blended finely with those of Mme. Lucca. *Baldassare* fell to Signor Nannetti, who did particularly well in the fourth act. The chorus was not up to its habitual plane.—To-night the last recital of "Aida" is to be given.

YALE COLLEGE GLEE CLUB.

The concert of the Yale College Glee Club, given in aid of the Boat Club of the Alma Mater, at Steinway Hall, last evening, was quite largely attended. The selections appealed, of course, most strongly to persons familiar with college life, but there were few listeners unmoved to laughter by the "nonsense verses" set to well-known tunes, and two or three pretty pieces of concerted music were rendered with a precision denoting taste and practice. The club is fifteen members strong.

WHARF RATES.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of this State, reported favorably by the Committee of Commerce and Navigation, and is now in Committee of the Whole, which materially reduces the rates of wharfage that may legally be charged in this City and Brooklyn. The following are a portion of the wharfage rates as now established by law, which it is proposed to reduce by about fifty per cent.: On sea-going vessels, for every vessel of 200 tons and under, two cents per ton; and for every vessel over 200 tons two cents per ton for each of the first 200 tons, and one-half of one cent per ton for every additional ton.

Upon full inquiry into this matter this seems to be an unwise measure, which, if it becomes a law, will not only seriously cripple the wharf-owners, but will imperil the interests of the port. The wharfage rates of New-York and Brooklyn, as now established, are lower than those of any other important port in this or other countries, and considerably less than in the great majority of them; not a single port equaling the economy of the port of New-York in this respect. This is an important consideration, and should entirely prevent hasty legislation in regard to it.

The rates on canal-boats and barges were established in 1813, and have not been changed since, and if the rates on other classes were at the same average both wharf-owners and wharves would go to ruin. The rates on schooners, sloops, and market-boats were adopted in 1860, when prices of materials of all kinds and labor were at about half their present value. The rates on sea-going vessels were established in 1870, on a full consideration of the entire subject, and were adjusted at a point as low as the integrity of the system would at all warrant.

The bill has been introduced too late in the session for it to be considered as it should be, and it would be altogether inexcusable to sacrifice individual interests in so exceptionable a manner.

The present rates are not, we believe, considered excessive by vessel-owners, and we do not learn that the owners are at all promoters of the bill. Why then is the movement made? The interests of wharf-owners are substantially those of the vessel-owners and others. The wharves have been constructed at great expense, and they must be kept in good condition and repair; a matter the vessel-owners are also vitally interested in. The rates are now less than they really should be, as the wharves are kept in good condition with great difficulty.

If canal-boats, barges, schooners, sloops, and market boats paid their fair proportion of rates, the case would be somewhat altered. These rates were the result of political clamor, and a concession to rural or outside interests—an adjustment not strictly proper in itself, but for which the wharf-owners are not responsible. We have said sufficient to place this matter in its true light, and trust that members of the Legislature, the conservators of public as well as private rights, will refuse to sacrifice either without the fullest investigation and a proper hearing of all parties interested.

W. O.

THE DISTRICT INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES FOR THE BOARD OF WORKS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—At the morning session of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee, several witnesses were examined as to the value of real estate in the eastern section of the city, which has been subject to a general sewer tax of two cents per square foot, to show that the tax amounts to a large part of the real value thereof.

Mr. Todd, a citizen of Boston, testified that he owns improved property in the eastern section of the city, which is assessed at about $19,000, and that the aggregate of his taxes this year, including special improvements, sewer and general taxes is over $11,000.

Samuel Strong, a large contractor, was recalled and questioned at length in relation to what moneys he had paid to Wm. A. Cook, attorney for the District of Columbia. His examination grew out of the imputation that Strong had been feeing this attorney to decide in his favor on certain matters in which he was involved with the Board of Public Works. Strong denied the imputation and showed that Cook had been his lawyer for some years, and that the moneys paid him were legitimate counsel fees.

At the afternoon session Mr. Leverson was sworn, and presented a number of statements and estimates made by him from actual measurements, and from reports of the Board of Public Works, and also from reports of Gen. Babcock relative to the various contracts executed under the board. He stated that he believed the statements were correct. Most of these papers were collated from different reports, and certain comments made by Leverson in relation to the nature of the work done. He had made those calculations for the memorialists. The work around Rawlins square, Government reservation, the witness had remeasured and compared with the measurement made by Government engineers. The Chairman stated that the papers presented would be referred to the engineer appointed by the committee to verify the measurements, which had been questioned by the memorialists.

Mr. T. T. Fowler, recalled, stated that he was wrong yesterday in testifying that the conversations he had with Mr. Shepherd were in August, 1871. They took place in August, 1870.

Mr. Wm. E. Nott, contract clerk of the Board of Public Works, was examined in relation to the manner in which the contracts were drawn and executed. As a rule, the contractors were required to sign contracts before payments were made to them. Often, when contracts were awarded, the witness was required to draw them, and this was frequently done when the contractors were not present. Some contractors were under the impression that the order awarding the contract was equivalent to a contract, and under that they would go on with the work; but when they wanted payments the rule of the office required them to come up and sign before they could get payments.

Mr. Geo. W. Linville testified that he had one contract, D street. Jno. O. Evans was a partner, and he sold out to Evans before the work was completed. The original arrangement was that Evans was to furnish the material and means and divide one-half the profit with witness.

This witness was questioned regarding what he knew of Mr. Evans' transactions with the United States Government and Hallett Kilbourn, but replied that he had no knowledge of those matters. He was interested with Mr. Evans in the lumber business, and sold out all his interests at one time.

Mr. Daniel A. Connolly, contractor, stated that he sold $1,000 worth of earth to Edward Clark. The board found it out, and canceled witness' contract and charged him for the earth. Gov. Shepherd told witness if he ever did such a thing again he should never have another contract. Witness got his contract back, but had very hard work to do it. Witness hauled this earth at times when the Superintendent was away. No one has a direct or indirect interest with witness in any contract. Under the old system Government contractors got paid for grading, and where they used earth for filling got paid for that, and always sold the surplus earth. Witness has known seventy-five cents a yard to be paid by the old corporation for grading. Witness got paid both for grading and filling under Major Bowen. Did $80,000 worth of work under his administration.

HOLY WEEK OBSERVANCES.

Holy Thursday was observed yesterday with the customary devotion in the different Roman Catholic and Episcopalian churches of the City. The services in the Episcopal churches, in commemoration of the day preceding that on which the Son of God suffered death for man's redemption, were peculiarly solemn and penitential. In the Roman Catholic churches, what is known as the mass of the presanctified was celebrated, the Host for the next day being consecrated, and borne with imposing ceremonies from the grand altars to the repository on one of the side altars, which are magnificently decorated with flowers and lights. The school-children and members of the various religious societies formed in procession in the churches and participated in the ceremonies. The music was peculiarly grand and impressive, illustrating, as it did, the solemn events of the day. The high altars were stripped of all their ornaments and draped in mourning, in commemoration of the grief of the Church at the suffering of the Savior.

During the entire day the different churches were visited by large numbers of people. This visiting of the churches on Holy Thursday is a peculiar custom among Roman Catholics, and so great is the throng that it has been found necessary to compel the visitors to enter by one door, pass in front of the repository, and leave by another entrance, without stopping. The crowd of visitors attending the churches is particularly dense in the evening, after the working people have ceased labor. The stream of people visiting the churches up to a late hour last evening was incessant, and the decorations of the repositories, in almost all instances, were critically examined and commented on. The decorations were superb, and in many of the churches the floral tributes of the faithful were so numerous that it was found almost impossible to display them to advantage. Among the churches in which the most elaborate decorations had been made were St. Stephen's, St. Francis Xavier's, the Church of the Holy Innocents, the Cathedral, St. Theresa's, and St. Joseph's. To-day, being Good Friday, will be observed as a day of fasting and prayer by Roman Catholics, and no mass will be celebrated in the churches. The altars will be draped in the deepest mourning, and the crucifix will be covered with a black pall. The history of Christ's death will be read from the Gospel of St. John, and the "seven hours' agony" will be celebrated with devout prayer and fasting. In some cases there is no music, and the benediction is not given. In the Episcopal churches these services will be exceedingly solemn, and the day will be observed by many with fasting and prayer, as prescribed in the ritual.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

From present appearances the Democrats of Queens County will, on Tuesday next, elect their candidates for Supervisors in all the towns excepting Flushing. In that town the Republican candidate, Mr. Thomas Willets, has no opposition. In the other towns temperance, citizens', and reform candidates have been placed in nomination, and this will probably divert sufficient votes from the Republican candidates to defeat them. In the town of Hempstead, usually Republican, the Democracy will this time poll a large vote from among the laborers employed on the water works. In North Hempstead the vote will be close between Mr. Clark (Republican) and Mr. Remsen, the latter being backed by the liquor interest. Long Island City will, without doubt, renominate Mr. Painter, Democrat. In the town of Newtown the Reformers refused to indorse the Democratic nominee, Mr. Burroughs, and have nominated Mr. Theodorus Firth. The elections will be held in the several towns on Tuesday next. The following are the candidates for Supervisors as far as nominated:

JAMAICA.—Democratic, James Nostrand; Citizens', John N. Brinckerhoff; Republican, John S. Seabury.

NEWTOWN.—Democratic, Robert Burroughs, (present incumbent;) Reform and Republican, Thaddeus Firth.

FLUSHING.—Republican, Thomas Willets. (No opposition.)

HEMPSTEAD.—Democratic, Seaman N. Snedeker; Republican, John B. Post.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD.—Democratic, Henry D. Remsen; Republican, John M. Clark.

OYSTER BAY.—Democratic, Walter Franklin; Republican, Silas Titus.

LONG ISLAND CITY.—Democratic, J. W. Payntar, The Republican primary will be held this evening.

Should the Republicans of Long Island City nominate a good man, with the division now existing in the Democracy he may possibly be elected. At a meeting of the German Democratic General Committee, held on Wednesday evening, it was charged that Rosan, candidate for City Treasurer, had purchased delegates from the Second and Third Wards, and that his nomination was the result of a corrupt combination. The result was the withdrawal of a number of members from the Fourth and Fifth Wards, headed by Messrs. Montell and Conners. Alderman Bridge will be placed in nomination for City Treasurer by the Republicans, and there will be a strong effort to elect him.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Last evening M. B. Anderson, LL. D., President of the University of Rochester, delivered an address on the moral, religious and educational interests of the State of New-York, at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church. The edifice was filled by the members of the Baptist Social Union, by whom Dr. Anderson was received cordially. Before the address a series of resolutions expressive of the union's regret at the loss of the late David R. Parmly was adopted. At a little before 8 o'clock Dr. Sampson opened the exercises with prayer, and immediately after Mr. J. P. Townsend, President of the union, introduced Dr. Anderson. He said in his exordium that in attempting to show clearly how and why the State of New-York was a proper field for moral and religious efforts, it was undoubtedly the duty of all persons to be religiously patriotic. This he supported by citing the Savior's words uttered on Mount Olivet. The speaker claimed that in taking account of the religious welfare of our State he was not actuated by sectarianism. He was simply influenced by his citizenship and his desire to do his duty to his fellow-men therein. Then, also, as he was addressing Baptists he thought it well to add that they should organize their forces not to make war on anything but evil. A denomination should be aggressive in this direction, for when it ceased to be so it ceased to live. He then, by comparison with New-England and the West, showed how this State furnished an admirable field for bold educational endeavor through its financial power, intellectual capacity, and rapid growth. To begin, then, the State of New-York affords broader and better opportunities for progress than the New-England States, because it has 894,835 more people than the whole six of them together, or twice as many people to the square mile. It has only five cities of 15,000 inhabitants each, less than New-England. It is an established fact that the State which tends to develop population in its cities becomes more important than others, because in large cities are concentrated generally the best and worst of all humanity. In sixty years, then, New-England has increased its population less than two and a half times, while New-York has increased hers more than four and a half times. New-York also has only one-fifth less taxable property on the assessed value than New-England. Further than this New-York is now the great financial centre of the whole country, and will in time, become that of the whole world. Dr. Anderson then described the growth, establishment and movement westward from the Euphrates of the financial centres of the world, and claimed that the emigration from the Old World, East and West, to the New, would as inevitably make New-York in the future what London has been and now is—the great settling-up place. This City, too, notwithstanding what people may claim for Boston, possesses the intellectual power that builds railroads, grapples with great legal questions at the Bar, meets emergencies, and rules the press and public opinion of the nation. Therefore, as this grows, as it must and does, visibly, New-York City will most surely be acknowledged as the centre of intellect in America. In time to come it will be the great focus of ideas, and in it, and by its great minds, will all the great issues of the day be joined and settled. The State keeps pace with the City, and for good or evil, will stand or fall with it. The people must, therefore, cultivate the one with the other. In conclusion, he said that just now good people are working out denominational growth within the past century, so that brethren may call attention to the blessings received. Since 1795 the Baptist fathers had given the world the principles of religion—a spiritual church and voluntary worship, or man's right to worship God according to the dictates of his own heart. These were harmonious with political science and the solution of the personal and national liberty problem now in France, Spain, Turkey, Russia, and Prussia to-day. Dr. Anderson then hoped that the Baptists would mark this centennial gathering of their forces by making it the occasion of putting their educational institutions in this State in a condition for developing the education of the future.

A CHINA CLIPPER IN A CYCLONE.

The China clipper-ship Black Prince, Capt. Inglis, whose arrival from Shanghae after a passage of 111 days, appeared in THE TIMES of yesterday, encountered while about 500 miles south of the Mauritius a hurricane, or cyclone, of a character such as seldom occurs even in that quarter of the globe. The Black Prince sailed from Shanghae Dec. 10, with a cargo of 16,000 half-chests of tea, and had fine weather during her trip across the Indian Ocean up to the 31st of January, at which time she was in latitude 27° south and longitude 57° east. At this point the weather, which had been lowering for some time, gave unmistakable indications of something worse coming. This warning the Captain was careful to observe, and when the hurricane burst upon her the ship was stripped to her bare poles, with the exception of two lower topsails. At the first gust she was thrown on her beam ends, and it was only through the most strenuous exertions of her officers and crew that she was finally righted. A heavy sea was running at the time, accompanied by a thick, heavy rain, which rendered it almost impossible to see the length of the ship. It was at 4 o'clock in the afternoon that the gale struck her, and all through the night the hurricane kept steadily increasing in force. The topsails had been taken in at 8 P. M., and not a rag was visible on her spars. During the night one of the life-boats, weighing nearly a ton, was torn from its fastenings, and washed aboard. Vast waves broke over her sides, flooding the decks and damaging everything movable within their reach. The man at the wheel was nearly washed aboard, and another of the ship's crew dashed against the wheel itself, breaking his leg and laying him up for nearly a month. On the morning of Feb. 1 the wind was still blowing a hurricane, and on the afternoon of that day a heavy sea dashed over the decks, shifting the long-boat, breaking in the house and galley doors, smashing the bulwarks, breaking the binnacle, and doing a variety of other damage. At length, on the evening of Feb 1, the tornado having exhausted its strength, began to subside, and the ship was soon able to resume sail. Her officers express an ardent desire to be spared any similar visitation in the future. They report trade brisk at Shanghae, though freights are at usually low rates. Two other tea-ships were loading for America when the Black Prince left.

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF LIQUOR LICENSES IN BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Board of Police and Excise, composed of Commissioners Jourdan, President; Briggs, and Jensen, have determined to institute some important changes in reference to the quantity of liquor licenses and the classification of the same. Hitherto there was no specified price for licenses, the fees being arranged according to the location of the premises. In future no person can hold more than one license, so that no liquor-dealer will have the privilege of running more than one store. Commissioners Jourdan and Briggs are in favor of this step, but it is opposed by Commissioner Jensen. On and after the 1st of May, licenses will be classified as follows:

First Class—For the sale of spiritous and malt liquors, wine, beer, &c., on the premises, fee $75.

Second Class—Lager-beer and wines, fee $30.

Third Class—Grocery stores, spirits, malt, wine, &c., to be sold in bottles and not consumed on the premises, fee $50.

Fourth Class—Druggists' licenses, permitting the sale of proprietary medicines and spiritous liquors, upon prescription of regular physician, and not to be consumed on the premises, fee $30.

PRESENTATION TO REV. DR. DEEMS.

The ladies and gentlemen connected with the Union Temperance Prayer-meeting, in acknowledgment of what they considered the kindness of Rev. Dr. Deems in allowing them the use of the chapel connected with his church for the purpose of holding their meetings, assembled at his residence, No. 36 West Twenty-second street, and after a brief address from A. T. McMullen, President of the society, presented him with a massive silver pitcher, goblets, and salver. The Doctor, in replying, expressed great regard for Mr. McMullen and his band of workers in the good cause. He thought that the set of the evening would do good, as showing that all who were in earnest could work together without disputing about the means, hinting at the same time his being opposed to women visiting saloons, and which course is favored by the society. After pleasant interchanges of friendly talk the company separated.

THE ALBION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Albion Society was held last evening at No. 388 Broome street, Mr. J. R. Davies presiding. As this association is only a few months old, several Englishmen residing in Brooklyn and in the up-town districts of New-York and who were present with a view of becoming members, requested information respecting the objects of the society. The Chairman stated the objects of the organization to be intended to promote the social intercourse of the members and to afford relief and advice to Englishmen in distress. Several applications for membership were handed in to the Secretary. The desire was expressed by the members and officers of the association to enlarge the society and extend its sphere of usefulness, among the English residents of New-York and Brooklyn. The meeting then adjourned.

ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE CAMBRIAN SOCIETIES.

The annual banquet of the Cambrian Societies which was to have taken place on St. David's Day, March 1, was then postponed owing to unavoidable circumstances, the 1st of this month being fixed for the celebration. On Wednesday evening the representatives of the various Welsh societies of this City assembled at an entertainment in Sixth avenue, and enjoyed substantial repast. When the cloth had been removed Mr. T. M. James, of Jersey City, the President of the evening, gave the toast of the evening, "The day we celebrate," responded to by Mr. John T. Davis. "St. David, our patron saint," was responded to by Mr. Aneurin Jones, the eminent Welsh antiquary. "The Welsh national societies," by Messrs. William Miles, President Sixpenny Savings Bank, J. L. Davies, and Evan Jones. J. Quelch, the harpist, entertained the company with several Welsh airs, including the "March of the Men of Harlech," Llwyn Own; ("The Ash Grove,") Cadiad yr Shedyd; ("Rising of the Lark,") and Ar hyd y nos, ("Sweet Mary Ann,") and several American national airs.

DESPERATE ADVENTURE OF A VISITOR TO THE CITY.

Mr. A. B. Morris is a lawyer, and his place of residence is Watertown, N. Y. He came to this City about ten days ago, on his way to the South, and having some business to transact here, put up at the Park Hotel. On the day before yesterday he made an agreement with a friend to go to the Union Square Theatre to see the play of "Led Astray," little thinking at the time, as he says, that before seeing the fiction he would be most egregiously led astray himself. But so he was, as the result will show. Mr. Morris had agreed with his friend to meet him at the corner of Broadway and Canal street at 6:30 o'clock, from whence they were to go to the theatre together. Mr. Morris arrived at the place of meeting rather early, and while waiting for his friend amused himself by watching the passers-by. Presently he was accosted by a young woman who was very neatly though poorly dressed, and of a most respectable appearance. She began by saying, "Are you ready to go with me now, Sir?" and then in apparent confusion, begged his pardon for speaking to him. She said she had taken him for a gentleman she had seen in the Dollar Store. She then went on to tell him that she was in great trouble and distress. "I have a dying mother and a sister in the last stage of consumption," she said, "and I am unable to pay the rent of our room, and the landlord threatens to turn us out this very night if I do not pay." "Here," said Mr. Morris, "she began to cry, and great tears ran down her cheeks"; there was no humbug there, for I saw them." He asked her how much she owed, and she told him, $2. "But I don't want you to give me the money here, Sir," she said, "I want you to see for yourself that I am not deceiving you. I never asked for charity before, but when the panic came I was discharged, along with several other girls, from the Dollar Store, and since then have been unable to get any work. I live only a few blocks away from here, and if you can spare the time, I would like to have you see my mother and sister, and the condition which we are in." "And, like a fool," said Mr. Morris, "I looked at my watch, and, seeing that I had yet half an hour to spare, I went with her. We went east from Canal street, and turned into a side street, and after a while we came to a house and ascended two or three steps, and entered a narrow hallway. There the woman opened a door on the right, and asked me to walk in and wait until she could advise her mother that some one was coming to see her. The room was warm and comfortable; a fire was burning in the grate, and at the further end there was a lounge. In front of the fire, and nearer to it than the lounge, was a cottage-bedstead." "You will have to sit on the bed, Sir," said the woman, "as there are no chairs. I will take off my shawl, and go at once to my mother." "I had been warming my hands at the fire," continued Mr. Morris, "when the sudden suggestion sat down on the bed, about two feet from the foot, the woman standing in front of me, with her shawl in her hands. Hardly had I seated myself when she sprang upon me like a tigress, throwing the shawl over my head. At the same moment I felt my feet grasped by some one under the bed. I then felt that I had to struggle for my life. I had $300 in money in my pocket-book, a draft for $150, and a $500 watch in my vest pocket. I could not see, as my head was completely enveloped in the shawl, but I felt a strong pull at my watch-chain, and afterward I felt a hand in my pocket where my money was. I made a tremendous effort, and succeeded in throwing the woman over the foot of the bed. I then sprang up, and ere I could get free from the shawl another woman sprang out from the bed, and took down the bar, but could not unlock the door, as the key was gone. Finally, I broke off the catch of the lock with the bar, and found myself at liberty. I rushed out through the hall into the street, and did not stop until I found a policeman, to whom I then made complaint. I felt very weak and prostrate, and no wonder, for I am firmly persuaded that I had only escaped death by a mere chance, and besides, the desperate struggle I had just passed through had weakened me considerably. I afterward went back over the ground with a policeman, but was unable to identify the house, although I did my best to do so. "I am sure, though," said he, "it is in either Elm or Centre street. Being a stranger in the City I had not noticed the locality when I went to the house, and was too much excited at the time to do so at the time of my escape. After it was all over I examined my pockets and found that I had lost nothing. My watch was saved from the fact that the chain was very strong, and was fastened to my vest with a snap. I shall never let my humanity get the better of my feelings again," concluded Mr. Morris, "and if you print my story in THE TIMES I will be very much obliged to you if you will send me a copy of the paper."

THE GERMAN CENTRAL REFORM ORGANIZATION.

The Central Committee of the German Reform Organizations, Oswald Ottendorfer presiding, held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night, when a constitution, as revised by a committee appointed for that purpose, was discussed and adopted, including a platform, the principal points of which are that the organization is to oppose centralization, the financial policy of the National Government, as also in regard to legislative interference with the rights of municipal communities. The amendments to the Constitution provide that the organization shall extend its operations from municipal affairs to State and national politics. The Executive Committee, through Mr. Otterbourg, presented a resolution, which was passed, calling upon all German organizations to participate in the projected German demonstration against the course and policy of the Commissioners of Emigration, on Monday next. The Committee on Legislation submitted a report in favor of the bill pending before the Legislature, providing for City and County consolidation, which was adopted.

THE MARINER'S COMPASS.

At a meeting of the Polytechnic branch of the American Institute, at Room No. 24 Cooper Union, last evening, a paper was read by Capt. Cook, entitled "How to Best Correct Variations in the Mariner's Compass," and which, owing to the absence of the accompanying models and diagrams, was necessarily incomplete. The present system of compensation for the variations of the needles was generally acknowledged to be faulty. The conditions under which these tables were framed were constantly liable to alteration through variations of temperature, atmospheric changes, the presence of attracting substances, &c. The variations in iron vessels had reached as high as 23°. The amount of electricity in the atmosphere was constantly varying, and the changes in the magnetism of the earth itself presented an almost insoluble problem. The Captain deferred the explanation of his new method of obviating these difficulties until the next meeting. A discussion of the nature of magnetism followed, in which the President, Mr. Samuel P. Tillman, Dr. Smith, Capt. McDougall, and others participated, the Doctor detailing to the audience the famous story of Capt. Scoresby's seeing his father's ship in the clouds through the agency of a mirage, as told in the Doctor by the Captain himself some twenty-four years ago. A further discussion on boiler explosions followed, after which the association adjourned.

TROUBLE IN ANOTHER BROOKLYN CHURCH.

Among the gentlemen who were most prominent in bringing Rev. Dr. Fulton from Boston to fill the pulpit of the Hanson Place Baptist Church was Mr. Geo. Kalbfleisch, son of the late Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch. Recently Mr. Kalbfleisch has, for reasons not set forth in his application, requested a letter of dismissal from Dr. Fulton's church. When Dr. Fulton came to Brooklyn it was on the understanding that a number of the gentlemen attached to the Hanson Place Church would subscribe each a certain specified sum to enlarge and beautify the building. Mr. Kalbfleisch agreed to pay toward this object, it is said, $500. He has not paid the money, and asserts that he never stipulated to pay it. A good many of the church members believe that Mr. Kalbfleisch gave his word to furnish the money, and are now opposed to his having a letter of dismissal recommending him to another church until the contribution of $500 is paid. The matter came up last night at a meeting of the church members, and, after much debate, was referred to a committee of seven, of which Alderman Richardson is Chairman.

DONATIONS TO UNION COLLEGE.

Two very munificent donations have just been presented to Union College, one of $100,000 by Mr. Brown, of Brown, Brothers & Co., of this City, and the other of $50,000 by a lady who declines at present to permit the public use of her name. She made the gift in the belief that it was a fulfillment of the purpose of her father, who died without having carried it into effect, and as a memorial of filial love and duty.

UP-TOWN "IMPROVEMENTS."

HOW THE WORK IS DONE UNDER THE DEPARTMENT OF WORKS.

Any one not well informed or satisfied as to the way in which public "improvements" are carried on; as to the reasons why they usually cost so much to the tax-payers and occupy so long a time in execution, would be compensated and instructed by making a visit to the scene of operations in the laying out of New avenue and the work on the "big pipes" between One Hundredth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. Inasmuch as the average New-Yorker has probably never heard of New avenue it may be as well to state that it is a contemplated new thoroughfare, to run between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and to extend northerly from One Hundredth street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The work of constructing New avenue is in the hands of Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, as is also the laying of the great Croton mains, commonly known as the "big pipes," in Tenth avenue, north of One Hundredth street. At present the bulk of the men employed on New avenue are engaged from One Hundred and First street north to One Hundred and Sixth street, and the way they "kill time" is something marvelous to contemplate. As is well known, the surface of the country thereabouts is very diversified, abounding in rocky hills and swampy hollows, and the process of levelling the hills and filling up the hollows is carried on on the principle of carrying the smallest possible loads the smallest distances, and making as few trips as is convenient.

A TIMES reporter visited the locality yesterday to inspect the work and ascertain the views of some of the property-owners in the neighborhood as to the system on which the "job" is being carried out. At Ninth avenue and One Hundredth street resides Mr. J. D. Tracy, and this gentleman, while expressing his views freely on the subject, also volunteered to take a walk over "the works," and show the reporter how the thing was being done. Along the line of the "improvement," upon which several thousands of dollars have been already expended, there were scattered squads of men numbering from fifteen to forty, who at times presented the appearance of private picnic parties, in secluded nooks and bottoms, variously intent on chatting, looking around them, smoking short pipes, and occasionally lifting a shovelfull of earth. When a stranger passes them, as a general thing, about one-half the men in each gang quit work entirely and look at the passer-by until he is lost to sight in some depression of the circumjacent country, or rounds the angle of some promontorious rocky bluff. Yesterday the reporter saw, at One Hundred and Sixth street, a gang of sixteen men, with two foremen, supposed to be at work in cutting earth and wheeling it out to cover the big pipes. In the course of fifteen minutes there were not more than ten of the men at work at any one time, and at another period, for some reason, the entire gang had ceased working, and were laughing and talking together, and watching a still larger party of laborers on the other side of the avenue. Mr. Tracy said that what the reporter saw all about him was a fair specimen of the way in which the men work from one week to another, and that the amount of labor actually performed did not realize to the tax-payers more than twenty-five per cent. of the money expended. In the course of the survey an old and wealthy property-owner was met, and he told substantially the same story. The latter gentleman is Mr. Robert Marshall, who resides in the old Clendenning mansion, corner of Ninth avenue and One Hundred and Fourth street. He owns several blocks of real estate in the neighborhood, and was busily repairing or building a fence, as observed by the reporter. He pronounced the method of doing the work on the improvements as simply shameful. As an illustration he stated that when cutting down a high bank of earth at One Hundred and Fourth street, in laying out New avenue, it was decided to use the earth in filling up a depression running north from One Hundred and Sixth street. Instead of beginning to excavate at One Hundred and Sixth street and carrying the clay northward, they commenced at One Hundred and Fourth street, and, even then, although the latter point have carried it up the line of the projected avenue, every load of the stuff was taken around by Ninth avenue, making a distance of 1,200 to 1,500 feet, instead of 200 feet of carriage. But even this was not a slow enough process. At One Hundred and Sixth street, as above stated, the excavation was commenced. Here the workmen dug deep and carried the earth away to fill the hollow beyond. Now it has been ascertained that too much earth was carried away, and yesterday the men were collecting earth from a neighboring embankment, and filling up the hole they had made by mistake, so as to bring it up to the proper level. In the course of the conversation Mr. Tracy stated that he had prepared a statement and remonstrance on the subject of this work, which he had sent to Mayor Havemeyer, and Mr. Marshall replied that he regretted that he did not know it, as he would have joined in the protest. Mr. Marshall seemed quite depressed at the condition of affairs, and saw no immediate hope of improvement. So far as could be ascertained, there is a complete lack of system from the Superintendents downward, including the foremen, and it is no wonder that the laborers who are least interested in the matter display so little energy, and that the men whose duty it is to see that they do the work have so little command over them.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

REPORT ON ORGANIZATION—THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE—THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Tammany General Committee met last night in Tammany Hall, Mr. Wm. H. Wickham presiding. The petition of Mr. Walter Gibson and others, of the Twenty-first Assembly District, praying for a reform in the Tammany Democratic method of conducting primary elections in this City, was reported upon adversely to the petitioners by the Committee on Organization, and the report was adopted. The same committee also in a report on the political troubles in the Twentieth Assembly District where Mr. Washington R. Nichols and others are endeavoring to assert their independence of the control of Sheriff Conner, stated that, upon hearing testimony on both sides of the question, the best way of reconciling differences and securing the election of permanent officers to represent the will of the majority of the delegates of the district was by the adoption of the following recommendations:

First—That several persons claiming to have been elected permanent officers of the Twentieth Assembly District Committee now withdraw their names.

Second—That that portion of the district delegates who met with J. D. Reynert as their chairman, choose from among themselves five persons who, with five others to be chosen in like manner by that portion of the delegates who met with Washington R. Nichols as chairman, shall constitute a committee of ten for the nomination of permanent officers of the district organization.

Third—That such committee meet and nominate a list of officers, who shall be subject to the approval of a majority of the district delegates elected at the primary, held Dec. 29, 1873, to be expressed at a meeting to be held in this month, at some time and place to be hereafter determined upon by the Committee on Organization.

Fourth—That there be present at said meeting a committee of three of the Committee on Organization, to superintend the same and report the result to the General Committee.

The report was adopted, and was generally regarded as a triumph of the Conner faction over its opposition. After this business was disposed of, George W. Morton offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York pay willing tribute to the memory of Millard Fillmore, an honored son of the Empire State, and a statesman deserving of the high position confided to him; that we remember with gratitude the devotion to the Union of the States, the fidelity to the Constitution, and the lofty patriotism which characterised his administration of the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That forgetting the political differences of the past, we cheerfully recognize, respect, and honor the manly adherence to principle, the patriotic purpose, the frank and conscientious discharge of political duty, and the integrity and purity in public life which marked the career of Charles Sumner and made him worthy indeed of the honorable station of an American Senator. That we recall with especial satisfaction the generous impulse which prompted his desire to remove the record of strife between the States, and by the burial in oblivion of the errors of the past to restore fraternal regard to the American people.

Peter B. Olney then presented a long preamble and series of resolutions on the financial question, which, after speeches in favor of them had been made by Algernon S. Sullivan and O. B. Buel, were adopted. The preamble set forth that the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1872 resolved "that a speedy return to specie payment is demanded by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government," and that substantially the same doctrine was declared at Utica by the State Convention in last October. It was, therefore, by the committee,

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm these sound Democratic doctrines, and deplore and condemn the recent action of Congress, because it is well calculated to increase and aggravate the evils which now oppress the business interests throughout the country. That the principles of a sound finance; the interests of commercial honesty, and every consideration of the national honor demand the speedy adoption of measures for the safe and gradual resumption of specie payment and the redemption of the legal-tender notes.

Resolved, That if the amount of the circulating medium in the country is inadequate to the wants and necessities of trade and commerce, the remedy for this evil cannot be found in the further increase of an irredeemable paper money, but should be provided as soon as practicable in some judicious system of free banking, founded on a currency redeemable in specie or its equivalent, and that the volume of currency should be regulated by the universal laws of supply and demand, and ought not to be made to depend on an act of Congress, and much less on the arbitrary will of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Buell then offered, in addition to the foregoing, a resolution thanking the Democratic members of Congress from this State for their consistent and resolute opposition to the measure inaugurated by the Democratic Party resulting the bulk of irredeemable currency. By resisting this most dangerous and unconstitutional legislation and by urging a speedy return to specie payment, our Democratic representatives have done what they could to preserve the United States and to redeem the promises made by the nation. The meeting then adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DRINK-MONEY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is an act, as you know, Mr. Editor, now before the Legislature to divide the money received from excise among the different charitable societies. The law at present, so far as the City of New-York is concerned, places the net amount received from this source in the City Treasury, to be applied to the sinking fund. The traffic in intoxicating liquors is peculiar, and on this account a license is required by those engaged in it. It is found that the business entails expenses and burdens on the community which traffic in other branches of trade does not impose, and, therefore, it requires to be regulated by the State. The evils arising from the business fill our alms-houses with paupers, our hospitals with the sick, and our prisons with criminals, and the moneys received from excise should go, as the law now provides, to pay the debts accumulated in consequence of taxation required to meet the expenses incident to the burdens thus cast upon the people. In these days of high taxation, when we are endeavoring in every way to lighten its weight, the large amount received from license fees should be used for its appropriate purpose, to lighten the taxes of the people. We all know how the charity fund (if the act contemplated be passed) will be divided—it will go to religious institutions, and the larger part to those of one denomination. There is no reason why this fund should be seized for this purpose, or money taken from it appropriated in this way more than that money should be taken from the State or City Treasury that comes from direct taxation. The State is burdened with taxation to pay for the ills arising from this traffic, and the money received from it should be appropriated to relieve the tax-payer, and not seized by this or that object, that, however good they may be, should not be a lien on the State but supported by private benevolence.

A SUBSCRIBER.

SENDING MONEY IN LETTERS—DON'T DO IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper is so devoted to the exposure of stealing, in all its branches, that I venture to crave a small space in its columns to relate my grievance. In the early part of this month I sent a letter to New-York, containing a sum of money. It never reached the person to whom it was addressed, but the letter sent previously, and the one sent immediately afterward, (neither of which carried money,) reached her in safety. I have written to the Postmaster and received word both from him and the assistant at the station, that no such letter has ever been received. The same thing has happened to another person in the town, during the last two months. But this is not the first time I have lost money in a letter. The same thing happened once when residing in Riverdale, on the Hudson, and also two or three times in sending letters from New-York City elsewhere. Is there no redress for such outrages? Can nothing be done to ferret out the thieves of the mail?

E. H. L.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Tuesday, March 31, 1874.

LOCAL TEMPERANCE NOTES.

The Sons of Temperance have completed their preparations for a grand mass-meeting at Cooper Institute this evening, when Rev. Dr. Cuyler will preside. Accounts from the interior show a great revival in the rural regions. One division (Sawegatchie at Ogdensburg) sent in a report yesterday showing that they had initiated 151 members in three nights.

A total abstinence meeting will be held to-morrow evening in the Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington streets. Miss Susannah and Dr. Dio Lewis will address the meeting.

It was the Resolute Temperance Society, of the Church of the Disciples, which held the meeting Wednesday evening in the basement of that church, and not the Resolute Society of Good Templars, Hope Lodge No. 12.

At a meeting of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance, held in Trenton, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The friends of temperance in this State for four years past have importuned the Legislature to so change the law which authorizes the licenses to sell spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors so as to enable the majority of the people in the several townships, cities, and incorporated towns to determine by ballot whether any such license shall be granted, and,

Whereas, This change, so eminently reasonable and just in itself, so beneficent in promise, and so in harmony with our cherished maxim, government of the people, by the people, for the people, has been so often refused under circumstances precluding any hope for better results in future, except in the complete severance of party ties, and direct appeal to the people for a special power to the source and instrument thereof—the people and the ballot; therefore,

Resolved, That we urgently advise and request the friends of this desired reform to sever all embarrassing political affiliations, and to organize at once in each County and Legislative district, with a view to so combine and wield their political influence as to secure the nomination and election of a sufficient number of Representatives in the next Legislature, unbound by party trammels, to render it impossible for party managers to longer delay its consummation.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Liberal Republican General Committee met last night at No. 453 Fourth avenue, Thomas E. Stewart in the chair. Resolutions of regret for the death of Wm. F. Clift, of the Eighteenth Assembly District, a member of the committee, were adopted. W. J. Glassey reported that he had appeared before the Subcommittee of Judiciary of the House of Representatives to oppose the bill in relation to naturalization advocated by Mr. John I. Davenport. The Judiciary Committee, he said, had concluded to report against the bill, and he and Mr. Davenport had been requested to present a new one. James A. Colbin, of the Twenty-first District, then offered a resolution opposing any inflation of the currency as detrimental to the best interests of the country, which was unanimously adopted. Dr. Sheldon, of the Thirteenth District, offered a series of resolutions on political matters which he proposed should serve as a platform for the Liberal Republican Party. Monopolies, official corruption, and usury are denounced in them, and temperance is favored. The proposed principles of the Liberals are reiterated generally in glowing rhetoric, but no "new departure" is noticeable. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

COL. MOSBY'S PLANS.

A Washington correspondent of the Wytheville (Va.) *Enterprise* writes: "Mosby has declared himself a candidate for Congress in the Loudoun District, and is at present carrying on the canvass in his peculiarly active, energetic, and dashing style. He does not propose to go into convention, but to fight it out on the independent line, swooping down upon his opponents unexpectedly, and defeating them while detached, after the most approved style of the military art. The Colonel has assurances of the warmest support from President Grant, and proposes to run on his well-known platform of placing the Conservative Party of Virginia in accord with the Administration. He anticipates opposition from the extreme Radicals of his district, but expects to triumph by a handsome majority over all his antagonists. Of these there are several, including Gen. Eppa Hunton, the present member, who has hitherto exhibited great strength. It will be a bright feather in the cap of the busy little partisan should he prove successful over his formidable competitor. Mosby would undoubtedly have much influence in Congress, as he is a great favorite with Gen. Grant, who finds in his former troublesome foe a kindred spirit and valuable supporter."

The same correspondent says: "In personal appearance Mosby is not soldierlike, and by no means of the brigandish mien that one is apt to associate with a guerrilla chieftain. His face is beardless and rather effeminate; his eyes very small, but very bright and expressive; lips thin, compressed, and indicative of firmness and resolution. He is in stature rather below the medium, quick of movement, and, to judge from his general appearance—his former dark hair being sprinkled with gray—about forty-five or six years of age. His manners are exceedingly frank, offhand, and unpretentious, which, doubtless, has much to do with giving him the popularity he enjoys with all classes of persons."

CONTENTS OF AN OHIO MOUND.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Mr. S. A. Bell, of Plainville, brought to our office on Saturday some pieces of wood almost carbonized into charcoal, a number of fragments

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Although, in the aggregate, considerable property was disposed of at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, April 2, the general result of the day's business was unsatisfactory, showing, for the season of the year, an exceedingly inactive market. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story brick building, with lot 40.4 by 4.4 by 40.10 by 6.8, Nos. 75 and 73 Wall street, south-west corner of Pearl street, for $30,000 to J. C. Brown. Also, the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 25 by about 70, No. 15 Cherry street, south side, near Dover street, for $7,700 to Thomas Fitzgerald. The same firm also offered at public auction a lot with two frame houses thereon, known as No. 216 Sixteenth street, Brooklyn, but the property was withdrawn upon a bid amounting to $3,500.

Allen, Dooley & Henriques, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles H. Hildreth, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story brick stable with lot, 25 by about 120, situate on East Forty-first street, north side, 130 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $22,000, to John Suffien. The same firm also sold, by order of heirs, to close the estate of Hugh McCaffry, deceased, the premises No. 206 East Thirty-eighth street, south side, 126 feet east of Third avenue, embracing a lot 21 by 84, with a three-story brick house on the front thereof and a four-story brick house in rear, for $9,300, to Z. Strauss; also the three-story and basement frame house, with lot 18.3 by about 101, No. 210 East Thirty-eighth street, for $6,000, to M. Conlon. The premises No. 221 East Forty-first street, belonging to the same estate, were withdrawn upon a bid of $5,600. The property Nos. 797 and 799 Third avenue, comprising a plot of land 50.5 by 114, billed for sale by the same auctioneers, was knocked down for $60,000 but not sold. The same firm also offered for sale at public auction a number of valuable up-town building lots, several of which were knocked down but not sold, as follows, and the balance withdrawn: One lot, 27.2 by 100, Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-seventh street, $65,000; one lot, 20 by 102.2, on Seventy-seventh street, in rear of above, $19,000; one lot, 25 by 100, Madison avenue, east side, 73 feet south of Seventy-fifth street, $17,500, and three lots, Seventh avenue Boulevard, west side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Eleventh street, $9,700 each.

Hugh N. Camp, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Artemas B. Smith, Esq., Referee, sold the leasehold premises No. 26 West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue, comprising a lot, 20 by 100.5, with a four-story brown-stone-front house thereon, for $25,350, including mortgage, with interest amounting to $18,350; purchaser A. Van Winkle, plaintiff in the legal action. The lease is one from Columbia College for nineteen years and eight months, from Nov. 1, 1866, with three renewals of twenty-one years each; ground rent $320 per annum. The same auctioneer also offered for sale, at public auction, two full lots on Tenth avenue, east side, 25.2 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, which were knocked down at $9,750, but not sold.

Dingee, Porter & Co., under a mortgage foreclosure, sold a plot of three lots, in size 68.4 by 75, with two-story double frame houses thereon, located on Third avenue, south-east corner of Spring place, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets, known as the Shippler estate, for $13,500, to D. Lyon.

Quimby & Bissell, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Jas. P. Ledwith, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, 16.6 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, south side, 323.6 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $11,750, to the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

James M. Miller, by order of executors, to close the estate of Abraham Voorhis, deceased, sold one lot, 25 by 100.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-second street, north side, 100 feet east of Ninth avenue, for $2,800, to F. W. Lockwood; six lots, adjoining the above, were withdrawn from the market, the price realized for the lot sold not coming up to the expectations of those interested in the property. The legal sale, by the same auctioneer, of a house and lot on West Fourteenth street, west of Seventh avenue, was adjourned to May 2.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. adjourned to the 10th inst. the legal sale of a house and lot on John street, near Nassau street. John H. Wilson adjourned indefinitely the legal sale of two lots, located in the block bounded by Tenth and Eleventh avenues, One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; and Joseph McGuire postponed indefinitely the executors' sale of the two brown-stone-front houses and lots, Nos. 110 and 112 East Seventieth street.

A. H. Muller & Son offered at an executrix sale, to close the estate of Ernest Fiedler, deceased, five houses and lots, located at Staten Island, and situated on Richmond Turnpike, Fiedler's Park, which were knocked down at prices ranging from $4,350 to $5,475 each, but not disposed of.

The above comprises a detailed report of all the business transacted during the day, and the total value of City real estate sold reached the sum of $128,400. For to-day, at the Exchange, no sales are noticed.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, reports having sold at private contract two lots, each 25 by 75, on Seventh avenue, east side, 49.11 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-third street, with one full lot on One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 75 feet east of Seventh avenue, the three lots for $14,000. The recent private sale is also reported of five full lots on East Eighty-seventh street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $96,000.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, APRIL 2.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story brick building and lot, Nos. 73 and 75 Wall st., s. w. corner of Pearl st., lot 40.4x4.4x40.10x6.8 ... $30,000

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 15 Cherry st., s. s., near Dover st., lot 25x73x24x65.6 ... 7,700

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques.

1 three-story brick stable and lot, East 41st st., n. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 25x118.7x25.5x128.6 ... $22,000

1 three-story brick house, (front;) 1 four-story brick house (rear) and lot, Nos. 206 East 38th st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 21x84; front house, 21x38; rear house, 21x20 ... 9,300

1 three-story frame house and lot, No. 210 East 38th st., s. s., 167.11 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 18.3x100x18.3x101.6, house 40 ft. deep ... 6,000

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot (leasehold) No. 26 West 49th st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 5th av.; lot 20x100.5; house 50 ft. deep; lease from Columbia College for 19 years and 8 months from Nov. 1, 1866, with three renewals of 21 years each; ground rent $320 per annum ... $25,350

By Dingee, Porter & Co.

2 three-story frame houses and plot, 3d av., s. e. corner of Spring place, between 166th and 167th sts., plot 68.4x75 ... $13,500

By Quimby & Bissell.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, West 27th st., s. s., 323.6 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 16.6x98.9 ... $11,750

By James M. Miller.

1 lot West 122d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.11 ... $2,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 1.

Beekman st., No. 25, s. w. s., 184.2 ft. s. e. of Nassau st., 22.11x100.6 ... $62,500
Beekman place, e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 1st st., 20x100 ... 20,000
Charles st., s. s., 76.7 ft. e. of 4th st., 25x95 ... 16,000
Elizabeth st., e. s., 87.7 ft. s. w. of Cross st., 74x90.6 ... 800
Grove st., s. w. corner of 4th st., 15x90x25.6x90, ½ part ... 3,500
Greenwich st., No. 399, e. s., 25x100; Greenwich st., No. 403, e. s., 25x100 ... 34,500
Henry st., s. s., 263.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block ... 28,850
Ridge st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Broome st., 25x72 ... 14,300
Rivington st., n. s., 25.1 ft. w. of Ridge st., 24.11x69.11 ... 28,000
Stanton st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Columbia st., 25x100 ... 9,250
10th st., s. s., 193.4 ft. e. of 3d av., 18x80.6 ... 18,000
13th st., s. s., 606 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.6x103.3 ... 16,000
26th st., n. s., 360 ft. w. of 4th av., 21.4x92 ... 25,050
35th st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9 ... 14,000
36th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th av., 23x98.9 ... 20,000
37th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 7th av., 18.9x98.9 ... 12,500
39th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9 ... 16,000
Same property ... 100
40th st., s. s., 101 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x98.9 ... 4,000
43d st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x60.5 ... 16,000
44th st., n. s., 76.7 ft. w. of Madison av., 18.4x97.6 ... 35,000
48th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5 ... 14,000
48th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5 ... 19,000
49th st., n. s., 188 ft. w. of 2d av., 18x100.5 ... 14,000
50th st., n. s., 81 ft. w. of 6th av., 19x75.5 ... 19,000
51st st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.11 ... 33,500
51st st., s. s., 387.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.5 ... 16,625
52d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x100.5 ... 11,000
52d st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5 ... 17,500
52d st., n. s., 208.7 ft. w. of 4th av., 13.9x100.5 ... 14,000
52d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5 ... 19,500
54th st., s. s., 156.8 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x100.5 ... 31,000
54th st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 6th av., 62.6x100.5 ... 54,000
55th st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x100.5 ... 7,000
58th st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.5 ... 17,150
61st st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5 ... 6,500
62d st., n. s., 127 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x67.10 ... 20,000
63d st., s. s., 218 ft. w. of 3d av., 16x105x16x104 ... 16,500
65th st., n. s., 110 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5 ... 20,000
65th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington av., 20x100.5 ... 20,200
70th st., s. s., 220.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 79x100.5 ... 120,000
85th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2 ... 13,000
114th st., s. s., 236.8 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.11 ... 8,500
119th st., n. s., 231.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x99.11 ... 8,000
129th st., s. s., 220.1 ft. e. of 4th av., widened, 20.1x99.11 ... 5,250
131st st., s. s., 177.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 17.6x99.11 ... 14,500
Avenue C, e. s., 44.9 ft. s. of 11th st., 25x83 ... 21,000
1st av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 53d st., 50x100 ... 17,000
1st av., w. s., 25.3 ft. s. of 52d st., 80x100 ... 23,000
3d av., s. w. corner 23d st., 74.1x45, (Nos. 292, 294, 296, 298 3d av.,) 31-33 part ... 70,454
Same property ... 4,446
4th av., w. s., 49 ft. s. of 133d st., 59.11x75 ... 46,000
4th av., or Park av., e. s., 39.6 ft. n. of 38th st., 19.9x80 ... 42,000
9th av., w. s., 93 ft. n. of 47th st., 24.11x85 ... 2,200

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Walker st., No. 47 ... $30,000
49th st., s. s., 629 ft. w. of 5th av., 20x100.5 ... 33,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Beekman st., No. 25; 5 years, per year ... $3,500
Hall place, corner 7th st., opposite Tompkins Market; 6 years, per year ... 4,680
3d av., No. 1,388, store, &c.; 3 years, per year ... 1,600
8th av., No. 938, store and basement; 5 1-6 years, 2 1-6 years, per year $1,200; 3 years, per year ... 1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STABLE FOR SALE IN 36TH ST., DIRT CHEAP.—Eighty acres in Westchester County, near White Plains; house and barn on the premises.
One hundred lots in New-London, Conn.
An elegant farm, near Pittsfield, Mass., improved.
Would exchange any or all of the above, with cash, for a place in New-York City, or a nice place in Yonkers, or south of it. Apply to the owner,
G. ELDER, No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 5, From 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 56 PARK av., between 37th and 38th sts.; brown-stone, high stoop, hard-wood finish; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. For permits and price, inquire of R. S. HAYWARD, No. 644 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN STUYVESANT SQUARE, A LARGE handsome residence. Terms easy. Persons wishing to purchase can learn the terms and all particulars by directing a line to L. F., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located, in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order, replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $5,500 to $20,000; easy terms. Also, several medium first-class three and four story stone-front houses, on best streets south of the Park. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

NORTH NEW-YORK.—HANDSOME TWO-story cottage in most desirable street, North New-York, 141st st., third house east from Alexander av., will be sold at a bargain; occupied by W. T. Wallace; lot, 37.6x100 feet. Address W. H., Box No. 66 Post Office.

FOR SALE—WEST 36TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., north side, a full-front brown-stone high-stoop house, built in the best manner, in perfect order throughout, frescoed and painted, hard wood finish; a most desirable house and in a splendid neighborhood. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 40th st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 14 East 31st st.; house 28x60 feet; will be sold with or without furniture, or rented, with the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or H. B. DREW & CO., No. 8 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—SMALL-SIZED BROWN-STONE-FRONT house in West 48th st., in first-class order; all modern improvements; or will exchange for house in Brooklyn. Address T. B. B., Box No. 2,248 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CENTRAL PARK lot, 25x100, on 8th av., next to south-west corner of 85th st., and opposite entrance to Park; price reasonable and terms easy. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,011 Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 675, NEAR 53D ST., OPPOSITE St. Thomas' Church.—Superb full-size high-stoop stone dwelling "for immediate and absolute sale," by order of the Trustee. A bargain!!! Permits, &c., from V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID THREE-STORY medium-size brown-stone house on 56th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE THREE-story and attic high-stoop brick house in 12th st., just west of 6th av.; lot 25x103.3; neighborhood unquestionable. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.
The first-class four-story brown-stone house No. 220 West 58th st., close to and in plain view of Central Park. Inquire on the premises.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLINGS, near Central Park; hard-wood finish, at a bargain if sold within a few days. WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—TAKE YOUR CHOICE; first-class brown-stone, 18 rooms, superior-built tenement; rent, $3,215; finely located; lots above park. Address Owner, No. 207 West 38th st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 203 AND 207 West 45th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $15,500. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES.—TWO FIRST-CLASS houses, three story, basement, and subcellar; Philadelphia brick front, brown-stone basement and trimmings, with all the modern improvements; will sell cheap; call and examine; terms easy. Inquire on premises, Bergen st., near Bond, of JOHN MONAS, owner, No. 187 Bergen st.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Chas. Cooper, on Bushwick av. Boulevard, Brooklyn, between Duryea and Wierfield sts., with four or eight lots; house contains modern conveniences; will be sold cheap to close the estate. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 297 South st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, NO. 116 INDIA st., Greenpoint, between Franklin and Union avs. A nice little house for one family; eight rooms; lot 25x100; $4,000 cash, or one-fourth on mortgage, three years. Apply to J. A. LUCAS, No. 300 Mulberry st., (Police Telegraph,) New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY-EIGHT miles (one hour and ten minutes) from New-York, a charming country-seat, modern house, gardener's cottage, a large barn and poultry-house, with about twenty acres of land; the place has no superior on the river for beauty of situation, perfect health, pure water, and is entirely free from chills and fever; fruits in great variety in full bearing; lawn shaded by evergreens and elms, large garden stocked with small fruits, grapes, &c.; protected from the north winds by a wooded hillside, with graded paths to the summit, where the view of mountain and river is unequaled in extent and beauty by any private place on the Hudson. Large photographs can be seen at Homer Morgan's. For further information apply to W. R. DEAN, Nyack, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., New-York.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY income-paying property on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country seat of about forty acres and large river front. In completeness, mansion, out-buildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere; this property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; for a public institution, college, or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within 100 miles of this City; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located and with attractive rent-roll; if not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year; rent, $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT PELHAM Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., a large mansion, with handsome grounds, fine shade trees, &c., containing about six acres, and including island and dock; has water-front on the Sound, fine fishing, bathing, boating; is admirably adapted for a Summer hotel; distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Portchester Railroad, about one-third mile from depot; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Will be rented low to a responsible tenant; possession given immediately. Inquire at office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

VILLAS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.—At Throgg's Neck, adjoining Pelham Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., several handsome villas for sale. Have water fronts on the Sound; fine fishing, bathing, boating, &c. The land is laid out in park style, and will only be deeded to such as will engage not to erect nuisances or obstructions. Distant fourteen miles from City Hall, on Harlem and Port Chester Railroad; depot about one-third mile from property; trains will run every hour after 1st April. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Plans and views at the office of P. LORILLARD & CO., No. 16 Chambers st.

AT MONTROSE STATION, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., sixteen trains each way daily.—For sale or to rent, a very attractive cottage with eight rooms and all modern conveniences of gas, water, bath-room, &c.; only five minutes' walk from station; no nuisances of any kind; neighborhood unexceptionable; fine lawn and shade trees; rent, $1,000 per annum. Can be seen by applying to Capt. CLARKE, whose residence will be pointed out by the station-master, or HENRY A. PAGE, No. 64 White st., City.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.
One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A splendid grazing farm at Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., 225 acres, beautifully located; adjoins the village and Harlem Railroad Depot; milk trains daily; very low price; one-half on mortgage; first-rate investment. Apply to A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE—$7,750, THE THREE-STORY BRICK house, situated about 150 feet east of Avenue A, (Eastern Boulevard,) convenient of access by railroads and steam-boats; it contains all the modern improvements; the location is not surpassed. Apply for information on the premises, No. 516 East 120th st., or at No. 119 Fulton st. G. and S. CRAWFORD.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—FOR SALE or to rent, a place of 36 acres with first-class improvements; a delightful site; abundance of fruit, and just outside the city limits. The house and furniture with garden will be rented for the Summer if desired. Address EDWARD MERRITT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Refers to R. P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON 36TH ST., just west of and close to 5th av., about 17 by 60, lot 100, in complete order from cellar to roof; frescoed, &c., with mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits and particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT IN SCARSDALE, Westchester County, twenty-two acres of land; all high ground; beautiful and extended prospects; modern house, built by City mechanics; perfectly healthy; no mosquitoes. For full particulars and photographs, call on ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, thirty minutes from Peck slip; very desirable houses, ten and twelve rooms; moderate rents; immediate possession. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 258 Broadway, Room No. 12.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

NYACK.—THE FINEST RIVER TOWN; SPLENDID scenery; villas and cottages at bargains; several to let, furnished. C. M. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED—At Inwood, (214th st., New-York,) mansion, with stable, coach-house, gardener's house, and greenhouse, on block of land fronting on the Hudson River; house has hot and cold water, gas, and all modern improvements. The place possesses all the requisites of an elegant residence for persons of fine tastes. Convenient and accessible; only forty-five minutes from Wall st. by railroad, or one hour's drive from Union square by elegant drives along the boulevards or through the Central Park. Must be seen to be appreciated. Address or apply to CORNELIUS O'REILLY, No. 110 East 45th st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY seat of twenty acres at Seaford, Queens County, Long Island, consisting of a fine house, beautifully furnished; gardener's cottage, orchard, barns, stables, dairy, ice and bath houses; also, a fine team of horses, carriages, harness, cows, wagons, farming implements, utensils, machinery, &c.; situate on the main road, about ten minutes' walk from the South Oyster Bay station, and fronting on the Great South Bay and ocean; good riding, boating, gunning, and fishing. For further particulars, apply to WM. RYAN, on the premises, or to THOMAS H. HURLEY, No. 6 City Hall place, New-York City.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—FOR sale—An elegant country residence, fifteen minutes' walk from depot, in vicinity of beautiful country seats of prominent New-York merchants; house built in most attractive style, seventeen rooms with every convenience; stable and carriage-house, from six to seven acres of land, abounding in all kinds of choice fruit and shade trees; location most healthy, and society all that could be desired; terms very favorable. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NEAR LONG BRANCH—For Sale—The residence of the late Mr. Ryall, opposite the Conover House, within five minutes' walk of station. The house is nearly new, has about ten rooms, with good stables, and ample grounds. Will be sold very cheap.
Also, furnished houses for sale or to rent for the season—one at $750, one at $1,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—A DELIGHTFUL situation about thirteen miles north from City Hall, New-York, in Westchester County, not far from Long Island Sound; easy walking distance to railroad or steam-boat; one hour's time to Fulton market; the place contains about ten acres; house thirteen rooms, water in all of them; plenty of shade and fruit trees; barn, and poultry-house. Apply at No. 52 East 10th st.

FACTORY FOR SALE—TO RENT, OR TO ENGAGE in business, at junction of two railroads, twenty-eight miles from New-York, in New-Jersey; twenty-horse water-power, and accommodations for more if required. Address T. I. HILL, Fourth National Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE, FAIRVIEW, N. J.—TWO WELL-located, very nice frame houses, with grounds, twenty-five minutes from Chambers and 23d sts., five from depot; commutation $1 per week; about $3,250; terms easy; or will let after 13th inst. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st.

"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE."—For sale, in the village of Rockville Centre, and on the line of South-side Railroad, a beautiful building site and one or more acres of land. S. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th av.

A CHARMING PLACE OF ABOUT THREE acres, at West Darien, near Stamford, Conn., for sale cheap; excellent house, thirteen rooms; good barn, garden, fruit, fishing, bathing, and boating. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A CAPITALIST THAT WOULD INVEST IN a most beautifully located landed property, on the most convenient thoroughfare, adjacent to New-York—better than purchasing gold at par—address OWNER, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

A FINE MODERN HOUSE—THREE ACRES filled with fruit, most beautifully located, for sale cheap. Furnished and unfurnished houses, with one to twenty acres, to rent, convenient to City. J. C. FREEMAN, No. 181 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME, AT A VERY LOW price, for sale at Morristown, N. J., three minutes' walk from depot; modern house; gas and water; carriage-house, &c.; 35x150; terms easy. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS
ON
GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,
AND
TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,
BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.
The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.
Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.
Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

By JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
THURSDAY, APRIL 9.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
No. 513 EAST 120TH STREET—The commodious, extra well-built and desirable mansion, with greenhouse, stable, and five lots of land, now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Stairn, Esq., situate on the north side of 120th st., 123 feet east of Avenue A, the grand eastern boulevard; the house is 50x38, with addition 22x38; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-class order and condition; stable, 24x38, is built in a substantial manner and upon the latest and best approved principles. This place is easy of access by the Second, Third, and Fourth Avenue cars, or by boats, which make thirty trips each way daily, and by this route thirty minutes from Fulton Ferry. The mansion, greenhouse, stable, and grounds are all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate occupancy. Sale peremptory without reserve. For maps, permits, and particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE of lot, No. 239 Elizabeth st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of William S. Livingston, Esq., Executor of Patrick Lynch, deceased.
ELIZABETH STREET—The three-story brick house and lease of lot, situate on westerly side of Elizabeth st., between Prince and Houston sts., known as No. 239. Lease from Wm. B. Astor, having fifteen years to run; ground rent $300, taxes, &c. Lot 18.11 feet front, 18.9 feet rear, by about 88 feet in depth.
For full particulars apply to auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine st.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON WEST 20TH ST., at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 310 West 20th st., south side, between 8th and 9th avs.; size 25x35, lot 25x91.11; house contains all the modern improvements, and is in fine order; Clements C. Moore lease, thirteen years from May, 1874, at $150 per annum ground-rent; terms favorable.
Maps and particulars at WOOD, BRADY & TODD'S, auctioneers, No. 9 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st., Agents for Long Branch property, or THOMAS W. COOPER, At Long Branch Depot.

TRUCK GARDENERS.—TO LEASE FAVORABLY at GARDEN CITY, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

RUTHERFORD PARK COTTAGE, IN PRIME order, to let, or for sale on easy terms; eleven rooms, excellent water, one minute's walk from Erie Railway Depot; by this road thirty minutes from City Hall, or forty-five from Fifth Avenue Hotel. Inquire of G. R. BLAKESTON, next door to premises, or at North River Savings Bank, corner 8th av. and 34th st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND FOUR LOTS OF ground on 152d st., between the Boulevard and Hudson River, to rent at $1,000. Also, several furnished and unfurnished houses in that locality. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR RENT—ON RIVERSIDE PARK, AT 90TH ST., the Brockholst Livingston mansion, with about a block and a half of land; it has a fine garden and a beautiful view of the river; size of house 42x48; is in good order. For particulars, apply to CYRUS CLARK, No. 471 5th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FEW BLOCKS THIS side of Park, with side windows looking on 5th av., a four-story brick house, 25x65, lot 100 feet; fully furnished by Marcotte, and in complete order; will let to a private family for three years at $5,000. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 4,177.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT for $1,000 per annum.—Ten acres land, gas, and ten rooms; twelve miles in New-Jersey; high ground; no fevers; no mosquitoes. Address Box No. 4,930 Post-office.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET—COUNTRY HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE rooms, with wagon-house and plot of ground; twenty miles from City Hall, and one mile from Hudson River Railroad Depot; $200 per annum. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 26 3D ST., NEAR 2D AV., LOWER part, two parlors, one or both basements, with or without rooms on third floor; improvements; rent low. Apply to J. A. LUCAS, No. 300 Mulberry st., (Police Telegraph.)

DWELLINGS TO LET.

REAL ESTATE OFFICES
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor Place.

TO LET—No. 15 University place, four-story high-stoop brick house, twenty rooms; in perfect order; immediate possession.

TO LET—No. 583 7th av., near 42d st., four-story high-stoop brick house; all modern improvements.

TO LET—No. 202 West 43d st., Broadway, beautiful high-stoop three-story house; in perfect order; parlor carpets, &c., &c.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautiful cottage at Carmansville, 152d st., near Grand Boulevard.

TO LET—First-class, full-width, high-stoop brick house, No. 19 Washington place, to a private family only; immediate possession.

TO LET—No. 27 West 18th st.—Splendid brown-stone four-story house; all improvements; twenty four rooms, &c.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—No. 415 West 57th st., new brown-stone three-story high-stoop house; all modern improvements; a great bargain.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The first-class building Nos. 103, 105, 107 Mercer st.; steam power, elevator, &c., &c.; one of the best buildings in the City.

TO LET—Second floor, rear, 25x50, No. 763 Broadway.

TO LET—The corner building No. 42 University place; floors for business and residence.

TO LET—With steam power, non falling, lofts and half lofts in the first-class new building, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Baxter st.

STORES AND DWELLINGS, in lower and upper wards of City, to let and for sale.

STORES AND DWELLINGS WANTED, to supply demand.

TWELVE DWELLINGS AT GARDEN CITY, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad of Long Island; rents from $150 to $800; early and late trains and cheap commutation. Also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers sts., from 12 to 3 P. M., or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, VIA CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, (fifty-two trains daily, half hour from New-York,) an elegant unfurnished house, Mansard roof; finely located; every convenience; thirteen rooms besides laundry, bath-room, &c.; possession immediately if required; house 45x60; lot, 110x160; ample grounds; beautiful lawn; everything strictly first class; splendid house for boarders; rent taken in board by two adults. Address Post Office Box No. 5,556, New-York.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, A VERY HANDsome four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with extension of two stories; all modern conveniences, and everything in perfect order and repair. The owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant, to whom he would rent at a reasonable figure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—NEAR THE GRAND BOULEVARD—EXtra large dwelling-house, furnished or unfurnished; suitable for Summer and Winter residence; it is provided with all modern improvements, and is only fifteen minutes' distance, by rail, from 30th st; rent low. Also, at same place, a two-story dwelling-house, partly furnished. For terms apply on the premises, foot of 141st st., North River, to EUGENE MURRAY, or to the owner, HENRY L. HOGUET, No. 48 West 28th st.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, near West Point, having splendid views; fully furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and out-houses; the best of water from a living spring; house clean and ready for occupation on or before the 1st of May; rent moderate. Apply to E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, 4th av.

AT KING'S BRIDGE, ON HARLEM RIVER, TO let or lease, furnished.—A first-class residence, containing seventeen rooms, handsomely frescoed; all modern improvements; carriage-house, stables, ice-house, and nine acres of land in fruit, lawn, and vegetables; about 900 feet from depot and adjoining residences of H. B. Claflin, Chas. L. Anthony, and N. P. Bailey. Inquire of H. W. COATES, No. 80 Cedar st.

TO LET—A NEAT FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT in house No. 6 Horatio street, opposite Jackson square, near 8th av.; rent $35 per month. Inquire of owner, on the premises. Also, to let, a good house, on high location, near depot, horse and steam cars, Mt. Hope, Twenty-third Ward, New-York; eight rooms; rent $18 per month.

TO LEASE—FOR THREE YEARS, TO A STRICTLY private family—A three-story high-stoop brick house, 22x65x100, in fine order and excellent neighborhood; furnished, $3,000 a year; unfurnished, with exception of gas-fixtures, shades, carpets, &c., $2,200 per year. For permit apply to H. B. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE AND GARDEN, SITuated on Fort Lee Hill, New-Jersey, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and cellar, within twenty minutes' walk of either the railroad station or steam-boat landing. For further particulars, inquire of DEGRAW & GISMOND, coal yard, No. 572 Greenwich st., corner of King st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a fully-furnished house, with one acre of ground attached, about five minutes' walk of ferry; gas and water. Also, for sale, a house, with two lots of ground attached, situated on Front terrace, in front of St. Mark's Hotel, New-Brighton. Further particulars at WHITTEMORE & CO.'S, No. 56 Exchange place.

TO LET.—NO. 55 MORTON ST., NO. 145 EAST 8th st., No. 18 West 4th st. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A HANDsomely-furnished English basement four-story house; 43d st., near Broadway. Location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Will be rented for Summer months or year, with immediate possession. No agents need apply. Address L. C., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY residence in East Chester, one and a half miles from Mount Vernon, thirty-five minutes by the New-Haven Railroad. Address R. H. COBURN, East Chester, N. Y., or can be seen at No. 238 West 51st st., from 10:30 to 3 P. M.

TO RENT—IMPROVED FLATS, EIGHT TO ELEVEN rooms; rent, $500 to $900; lower part brown-stone private house; three-story and basement house, with carpets, in first-class location; all five minutes of Park. Apply to JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, UPPER PART of a brown-stone front house on West 46th st.; seven rooms, besides laundry and bath; owner occupies the balance of house. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—ON 161ST ST., WELL SITUATED, THREE houses, brick basements, with twelve rooms each; kitchen, bath-room, Croton water, gas, &c., with eight lots of ground to each house. Apply to SHEPHERD KNAPP, Carmansville.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. J.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished house to let, thirteen rooms; ten minutes from depot; $125 per month. Apply on premises, Grove st., first house east of Broad.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., to private family. Rent $225 per month. Apply, 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on 11th avenue boulevard, corner 141st st.; in complete order; has all improvements; rent $700. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—DESIRABLE AND conveniently-located house, all improvements, No. 584 7th av., a few doors from 42d st. and Broadway cars; $1,800. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st.

A.—TO RENT, AT RAHWAY, N. J., ONE HOUR from City, a neat dwelling on St. George's av.; ten rooms, garden, fruit, &c.; rent $400; possession April 1. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A.—EXCELLENT DOWN-TOWN HOUSE TO rent; high stoop, full front; all improvements, good order; fifteen rooms. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE-FRONT HOUSE, No. 231 East 35th st., in good order; rent $1,200 a year. Can be seen from 11 to 3 without permit. JOHN PYNE, No. 109 Nassau st.

TO LET, AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A WELL-furnished cottage house, ten rooms, pleasantly located. Possession on or before 1st of May. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire at No. 25 East 48th st.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE to let, No. 1,624 1st av., near 84th st.; rent $55 per month. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NOS. 48 AND 50 WALKER ST.
DESIRABLY LOCATED, NEAR BROADWAY, well lighted, steam elevator, and heating apparatus; can be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE.—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—DESIRABLE NEW STORE AND BASEment, No. 634 Broadway, extending through to Crosby st.; size about 25x200; well lighted. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—SOUTH-west corner Houston st.; lot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING (except drug store) No. 102 Gold, corner Frankfort street, containing forty rooms; rent, $1,400 per annum; possession immediately. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 231 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment; desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

TO RENT.—NO. 84 BROADWAY, THE LARGE banking-room, first floor and basement, now occupied by Wells, Fargo & Co.
TO LET—The first-class banking-room No. 84 Broadway, close to Wall st., level with walk, already fitted up with costly black-walnut furniture, and in first-rate order; large Director's room; large vaults, with safety (inner) vault in light basement. Possession May 1, 1874.
Also to rent, offices on second and third floors. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ALL THE LOFTS of the substantial six-story store No. 23 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st.; also, store, basement, and cellar on Beekman st., 95 feet deep; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodations and fine light; only a few hundred feet from the new Post Office. Steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LET.—STORES NO. 590 BROADWAY, NO. 18 Mercer st., No. 59 Duane st., and No. 6 Leroy place, Bleecker st., near Broadway. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING, desirably located on Mercer st.; size 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired; terms reasonable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—STORE ON 8TH AV., NOW UNOCCUPIED; plate-glass front. Inquire of H. V. MEAD, No. 422 8th av.

A.—STORES ON WEST ST. TO RENT, NEAR People's Line and Pacific Mail Steam-ship docks; good capacity; low rent. Also a number of small stores in other locations down town. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 1,272 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.; 25x80 feet; elegant location for house-furnishing goods, first-class restaurant, or any respectable business. J. ROMAINE BROWN, agent, No. 1,280 Broadway.

A CORNER STORE ON READE AND HUDSON sts. to lease—Admirable location for grocer, or commission trade; five stories, basement, and cellar, 25x75. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO LEASE.—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 193 Pearl st.; extra depth; suitable for tobacco business; possession May 1, next. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—To let, the 100 feet deep splendidly-lighted four-story building, with store, in No. 85 Mercer st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE Sound or Hudson River, for the Summer or longer, about thirty minutes from the City; should contain not less than six bedrooms, besides servants' rooms. Address, by letter only, giving description and terms, No. 30 West 19th st.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED COMPLETELY-FURnished house, for a family of four adults, for one year, in a good location; parties going to Europe may find a tenant upon whom they can rely; best of references given. Address, with full particulars of rent and size of house, A. B., Box No. 1,993 Post Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WOULD LIKE to take charge of a house for some family going abroad; reference given. Address Box No. 20 *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON LABAYEN Y ARANZABE, late of the City of Matanzas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of December, 1873.
MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION ARANZABE, Administratrix with the will annexed.
d19-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
ja16-1aw6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PRIESTLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William Bruerton, No. 169 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated, New-York, the 13th day of November, 1873. DEBORAH PRIESTLEY, Executrix, &c.
n14-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH M. M. WHITE, late of the City, County, and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1873.
LAURA CORDELIA KNAPP POMEROY, CAROLINE PIERCE, Executrices.
d12-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.
JOHN J. MARSH, THOS. E. STILLMAN, Administrators.
ja16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.
RUFUS B. COWING, P. D. P. RICKETTS, H. R. DEMILT, Executors.
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAVE BACLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of business, No. 92 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of October, 1873.
o17-1aw6mF* ELISE BACLE Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874. WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874. JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.
mh27-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RENNERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 114 East 92d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1873.
o24-1aw6mF* CATHARINE E. RENNERT, Executrix.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORYDYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORYDYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorydyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS.

CHEAP LOT OF NEW SHAD-NETS—FIVE, five and five, and five and a half mesh; will sell low. W. A. CARTER, No. 32 Cortlandt st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE
CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN
AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

N. Y. & O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
We urge the holders of the small balance that have not yet communicated with us to send addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will expedite matters.
Other parties have modified the plans they had presented, but they are not yet such as the first mortgage holders can safely accept.
In due course, we believe, a plan acceptable to all will be found. Nothing has been lost by waiting.
D. B. HALSTED, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, Of Com. of First Mortgage Bondholders.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, JR., H. S. NICHOLAS, H. CHAUVITEAU.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 30, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company, and of three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.
Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

CARY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cary Improvement Company, for the choice of Directors and Secretary, and such other business as may legally come before them, will be held at the office of the Treasurer, No. 103 State st., Boston, on TUESDAY, April 7, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed from Tuesday, March 31, to Wednesday, April 8.
By order of the Directors. WILLIAM PRATT, Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1874.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will close, for the next annual election for Directors, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, and will reopen on Thursday, the 7th day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Acting Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three Inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

ELECTION.
PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.
The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN, AND MERCANTILE Mutual Insurance stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and National Trust Company's stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.
SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorised to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of R. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.
Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.
The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.
Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.
Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin.
No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.
Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."
JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor,
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, GEO. R. HOWELL.

FOR INVESTMENT,
N. Y. City 7 Per Cent. Stocks, Due 1900.
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 28, 1872.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 13, 1874, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

THE OSWEGO COUNTY BONDS AND COUpons due April 1, payable at Atlantic National Bank, will be paid at office of Messrs. Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.
A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.
All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874.
SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEBLER, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from MONDAY, the 6th, to WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NORTH-WEST CORNER LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-ONE Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,) NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per Cent., out of the earnings of the last three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of April next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th of April. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS BEEN declared payable on and after the 27th day of April, to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th day of April next.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON, AND PEKIN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau st. B. E. SMITH, President.

CINCINNATI AND SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY coupons, due April 1, 1874, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, of New-York.
WILLIAM DARROW, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before April 10 draw interest from April 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, No. 233 Bowery, near Houston st.
Deposits made now, or until April 10 inclusive, will draw interest from April 1.
Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.—Interest on money deposited now or on or before April 10 will date from April 1. The surplus fund of this bank amounts to $197,759 22, or about ten per cent. over all its liabilities. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec'y. C. D. BAILEY, Treas'r.
THIS BANK WILL REMOVE ON OR ABOUT APRIL 20 TO ITS NEW BUILDING, BOWERY, CORNER BOND ST.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av. corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK,
corner 34th st. and 3d av.
Six per Cent. paid on deposits.
Interest begins April 1.
WM. M. BANKS, Sec'y. D. D. J. MARSHALL, Pres't.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Money deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets, $3,069,419 86; Surplus, $261,019 14. RICHARD H. BULL, Pres't.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
To California via Panama.
The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. Passengers and freight.
Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.
Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.
And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.
Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both at their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.
Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:
GREAT REPUBLIC.....April 1
ALASKA.....April 15
.....May 1
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, last, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
[Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.
New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.
The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 18, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wed'day, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	Algeria, Saturday, May 9

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Caledonia, Sat.....April 4 | Elysia, Tuesday.....April 14
Victoria, Tuesday.....April 7 | India, Saturday.....April 18
Olympia, Thurs.....April 9 | Bolivia, Tuesday.....April 21
Macedonia, Sat.....April 11 | Trinacria, Thurs.....April 23

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90. Steerage at steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
AMERIQUE.....ROUSSAU.....Saturday.....April 4
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....Saturday.....April 18
ST. LAURENT.....LACHESNEZ.....Saturday.....May 2
PEREIRE.....SICARD.....Saturday.....May 16
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125 ..... Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

STEAMER AMERIQUE

FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 6 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 4, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.
The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER.....Saturday, April 11
CORNWALL, GIBSON.....Saturday, May 2
ARRAGON, WESTERN, to follow.
Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.
The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece, Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M. Spain, Wed., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy...Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P. M. The Queen, Sat., May 2, 3 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, SIMPSON.....Wednesday, April 8, at 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH.....April 3
CARIBEE.....April 27
For JAMAICA and COLOMBIA.
ATLAS.....April 10
ETNA.....April 29
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).....April 23
For freight or passage apply to
A. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 53 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE.....April 4
ANDES.....April 18
GLAMORGAN.....May 2
PEMBROKE.....May 16
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin.....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin.....$55 currency
Steerage.....$30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 499 Broadway.

GREAT OUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, April 4.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 8.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship
LESSING, Capt. ——
will sail on TUESDAY, May 5, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....April 7, 9:15 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE.....April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....April 28, 3 P. M.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. EMPSON.....May 5, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.....May 12, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 19, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Pier No. 2 North River.
Steamer CYBELE sails April 4. To follow: VADERLAND, SWITZERLAND.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
First cabin.....$90
Second cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South st., New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 7.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, April 14.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 28D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. R. BUSING, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. EHRMANN, on SATURDAY, April 4.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.....$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. They allow breaks of journey at points of interest en route, which ordinary tickets do not. They can be had with steam-ship tickets or without steam-ship tickets. Cook's tourist tickets are used by seventy-five per cent. of the Americans traveling in Europe. They are available for passengers by any line of steam-ships from America. Cook's next personally conducted party to the south of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Rhine leaves by steamer Egypt May 9; price, $650, gold, for 100 days' travel and hotels.
"Cook's Excursionist" for April contains fares for over 1,000 tours; is now ready, price ten cents.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

"MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE," FOR Albany and Troy, commencing April 7. The JAMES B. SCHUYLER will leave Pier No. 43, North River, Spring st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, 6 P. M.; fare, $1; deck, 50c.; connecting with railroads north and west; returning leave Albany 7 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—FARE $1 50.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., Sundays at 5 P. M. From Pier No. 40 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. J. CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 2:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 8:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 8:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. ½ and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 4 and 4:27 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Long Branch, 9:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, Superintendent.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Northern and Western Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. S. and C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Shore Line, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (9 P. M. on Saturdays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.
On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sunday excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.
Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of knitted shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.
Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.
The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.
Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office or the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.
By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY,
DANIEL O. CONNELL,
WM. RICHARDSON,
ADOLPH GUBNER,
JOHN H. SNYDER
W. C. MCKINNY,
J. L. RYDER,
Committee on Penitentiary.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the erection of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.
Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work;" "Proposal for Carpenter Work;" "Proposal for Painting."
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 21, 1874.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 13th day of April, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 51, on West 44th st., near 11th av.
Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work;" "Proposal for Carpenter Work" "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.
Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

JOEL W. MASON,
JOHN MORGAN,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
Board of School Trustees Twenty-second Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 26, 1874.

TO MACHINISTS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the Town of Brookline, Mass., until 5 P. M. of THURSDAY, April 16, 1874, for a pumping engine and boiler, to be set up on Baker st., West Roxbury. Address CHARLES H. DREW, Chairman, Brookline Mass.
For specifications apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT AUCTION.—ELEGANT COUPE ROCKAWAY, to order, by Corbett; cloth-lined, plate-glass, platform springs, folding steps; orders are to sell, Auctioneer, VAN TASSEL, No. 110 East 13th st., at 12 o'clock, TO-DAY. Also, top-wagon, pole and shafts.

TO LET—PART OF PRIVATE STABLE NO. 114 West 27th st., from May 1; six stalls and box stall; spacious carriage-room; also, rooms for coachman if desired. For particulars apply to T. S. KINNEY, No. 141 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUPE MAIL PHÆTON (MADE BY Brewster & Co.,) harness, and also a well-bred saddle horse 15½ hands. Private stable, No. 128 West 18th st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT wagons, my own manufacture, to be sold at bargain to close out the business. Apply to ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner of 127th st. and 3d av.

FIRST-CLASS SECOND-HAND COUPE, IN good order, for sale. Apply at A. T. STEWART & CO.'S STABLES, Amity and Wooster sts., between 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

TWO TEAM MULES, VERY CHEAP; FARM harness, wagon, cart, plow, blankets, McClellan riding saddle, bridle, &c. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

WANTED—CARRIAGE TEAM FOR GENTLEMAN'S use, either bay or sorrel, fully sixteen hands high, with long tails. Address D. M. J., Box No. 2,003 New-York Post Office.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 1½ WEST 36TH ST., three stalls. Apply to L. T HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF the Merchants' Stables, 35 and 37 West 20th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
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No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHAR

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CONVICTION OF THE ITALIAN, STEFFANI.

CHARGE OF JUDGE BRADY—VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE—ACQUITTAL OF PAOLI.

The trial of Pietro Steffani and Sargenti Paoli for the murder in the first degree of Michael Harrold was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, before Judge Brady. The evidence for the defense was continued, and a number of witnesses were examined, who testified to the good character borne by Steffani. Testimony was also introduced to show that Harrold was a bold, dangerous man, and invariably carried a weapon. The case then rested on both sides, and Mr. Brooke in summing up for the defense claimed that the killing was done in the heat of passion, without any deliberation, and that the charge of murder in either of its grades was wholly untenable. He contended that the actual quarrel was caused by Harrold; that the prisoners were thrown upon the defensive, and thus resorted to the use of the weapon; and that the circumstances proved a case of justifiable homicide. District Attorney Phelps briefly replied for the prosecution, commenting upon the savage nature of the assault, and its wholly unjustifiable character. There was no evidence, he asserted, to warrant the supposition that the accused was not the assailant; it all pointed to the contrary, and it was indisputably shown that the prisoners could have avoided the conflict if they desired to do so. The wounds which resulted in the death of Harrold were inflicted in his back when he was prostrate, and though the prosecution, under the law of 1873, could not, under the circumstances, call for a verdict of murder in the first degree, they warranted, in his impression, a verdict of murder in the second degree. In charging the jury Judge Brady expressed his intention of presenting the evidence in a very brief manner, and would simply refer to the points proper for their consideration and the application of these points to the present issue. They would understand that a prosecution which involved the liberty of a man was important to him, and the administration of criminal justice in a proper case was good for the interest of the community. When a man violated the law he should expect punishment, and when called upon on conviction he should suffer the penalty which the law imposes. In this case the prisoner stood indicted for murder in the first degree, but conviction for that offense was not pressed by the District Attorney. It was conceded by him that there were elements necessary to the constitution of that offense which were wanting in this case, and therefore they should consider whether these defendants were guilty of murder in the second degree, the highest offense of which they could be convicted. When a man was charged with murder in the second degree there were two elements which should concur to make him guilty; it should appear that he killed another, and it should also appear that he designed to effect his death. That intention was an important, essential, and indispensable element in the crime of murder in the second degree. It was to be determined, not from the killing, but from other circumstances to be gathered from the whole evidence in the case—circumstances surrounding and concurrent with the act of killing. In this case, bearing upon the question of intent, they should consider the relation of the parties to each other at the time of the killing, the number of wounds given, the weapon used, and the part of the body struck. There was no doubt that the blows were given during the struggle when Paoli was on the floor with Harrold bending over him, and that they were inflicted by Steffani in the back of the victim. There was no controversy upon that point, which was testified to by all who witnessed the affray, including Paoli, one of the prisoners. These were the prominent facts of the prosecution, and they should have to determine did Steffani inflict the deadly blows, and, if so, with what intent. Was the defendant, Paoli, aiding or abetting in the killing? If they should determine that he was guilty of that act, and with the intent to effect the death of the deceased, or in the killing without the intent to kill, if such should be their view of the case, then he was guilty of the same offense as Steffani. He must unite with him by his aid and assistance to make him equally guilty. The Judge reviewed the theory of the defense respecting the quarrel, but even then there was no allegation that the knife was used under other circumstances than those advanced by the people. As to the defense of justifiable homicide, they should ask themselves whether the lives of the prisoners were in danger, bearing in mind that Harrold struck no blow when down, and that Steffani had an opportunity to leave if he chose to do so. The law imposes the duty upon a man assaulted to retire if he can do so with safety. They should determine whether any effort was made in this instance to retire. In considering the evidence they were bound to give the prisoners the benefit of any legal doubt if they found such to exist in their minds. He defined the difference between manslaughter in its various degrees, and murder in the second degree, observing that they were at liberty, if they thought fit, to find a verdict of either. He dismissed the jury by asking them for a thoughtful, intelligent consideration of the case.

At 5:15 o'clock the jury retired, and after two hours' deliberation returned into court, presenting a verdict of murder in the second degree against Steffani, with a recommendation to mercy, and acquitting Paoli. In answer to the usual questions put by the Clerk, Steffani said that he was twenty-three years of age, was a waiter, and had nothing to say in regard to the result of the trial.

Judge Brady, in passing sentence, said: The jury, a very thoughtful and intelligent body of gentlemen, have, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, found you guilty of murder in the second degree, with a recommendation to mercy, and the punishment for that offense, which is regulated by the statute as imprisonment with hard labor for life in State Prison, will be your sentence. The recommendation to mercy will be forwarded to the Governor, and he will act upon it in such a manner as he may think proper. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in State Prison with hard labor for the period of your natural life.

Paoli was, by order of the court, released.

Steffani, who appeared to realize the terrible position in which he is placed, was then conducted back to the Tombs.

Judge Brady discharged the jury, with the thanks of the court, at the same time observing that this murder would never have occurred but for that most reprehensible of practices—carrying and using a knife. The jurors thanked the Judge for the uniform courtesy with which he had treated them, and an adjournment then took place.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The sixth annual commencement exercises of the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary were held at the Union League Club Theatre last evening. Mr. A. Willets, President of the institution, presided. Rev. Dr. Harris, Mr. J. Colton, Dr. E. H. James, Dr. Samuel B. Ward, Dr. Stimson, and Dr. Gerardus Wynkoop occupied seats on the stage. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Parker, of the Seventh Street M. E. Church, after which the President conferred diplomas and the degree of M. D. upon the following graduates: Miss Mary E. Baldwin, Mrs. Susan E. Crocker, Miss Frances Hamilton, Miss Josephine Kendall, and Miss Sigourney Trask. The prizes were next distributed. Miss Mary E. Baldwin received the prizes for the best report of Medical Clinics, the Surgical prize, and shared the prize for best reports of medical lectures with Miss Sigourney Trask. The valedictory address was read by Miss Mary E. Baldwin, who extended the thanks of the graduating class to the Professors and teachers under whose instruction they had been for the past three years. At the conclusion of the address Miss Baldwin was the recipient of numerous floral offerings. Mrs. Dr. Blackwell then announced that owing to some unforeseen accident, Hon. George B. Loring had failed to keep his appointment with the committee. She would endeavor to interest the audience for a short time by giving a brief history of the college, which, she said, could better be called a class. Since the foundation of the college twenty-six had graduated, and all had gone into the active practice of their profession. Seven were working in connection with the Infirmary as assistants to the Professors, in the capacity of junior teachers, in the work of educating younger students. Another was a physician in the female department of one of the largest dispensaries in the city, where she had given perfect satisfaction, others were filling stations in different parts of the City, while two had devoted their services to missionary work, one of whom was even now en route for India. The speaker was certain that in less than a century no medical charity would be in existence in which medical women did not occupy a prominent position. The medical skill of women as physicians made them more valuable as missionaries than in any other department. The speaker, in conclusion, said that physicians were not orators as a rule, but if the audience should ever have the opportunity of calling into requisition their professional services they would find them better adapted to medicine than to oratory. A select orchestra furnished music for the entertainment.

THE CARTMEN.

Contentment reigned at the meeting of the Cartmen's Association last evening, and, instead of the usual formal proceedings, the time was spent in pleasant conversation. Mr. James B. Hackett, the President, explained this agreeable state of affairs to a reporter of THE TIMES by stating that Mr. Charlick's pay-roll, which was reported in a questionable state of incompletion last week, had been, by a mysteriously spasmodic effort, perfected on Saturday, and that the overtried patience of the men was immediately afterward rewarded by the receipt of February's pay. As a result the studied coldness of grocers and feed store proprietors changed into warm affection at the sight of greenbacks, and hungry horses no longer neigh for hay and oats. The March pay will be due on the 9th inst., but the cartmen are content to wait a few days longer in order to give the clerks of the Street-cleaning Bureau the opportunity to produce in the payroll a document that will do credit to their penmanship. Before the adjournment of the meeting last night, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded THE TIMES for reporting the meeting of the association, the "yeas" fairly shaking the roof of the hall.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Chamber of Commerce was held at the Chamber yesterday afternoon. Mr. George Opdyke presided. The minutes of the previous monthly meeting and several intervening special meetings, were approved as read by the Secretary. The names of Messrs. Joseph H. Brown and William Campbell were presented for membership, and upon ballot the applicants were declared duly elected. Mr. Henry Grinnell presented the names of Messrs. A. A. Low, John Taylor Johnston, and Paul M. Spofford as a committee to nominate officers of the Chamber for the ensuing year, and the gentlemen named were chosen by ballot to act as such committee. Mr. S. L. Ruggles stated to the meeting that the Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly at Albany had designated the morning of next Wednesday as the time for hearing the delegates from the Chamber of Commerce in opposition to the Canal Funding amendment. Upon the application of Mr. George W. Blunt, Pilot Commissioner, the Chamber by vote expressed its approval of the memorial to Congress now being prepared by the Board of Pilot Commissioners, asking that the sum of $600,000 be appropriated for the work in the East River under the direction of Gen. Newton, and $170,000 for the improvement of Harlem River.

The following letter received from Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, was read by the Secretary, received, and placed on file:

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1874.

Mr. George Wilson, Secretary New-York Chamber of Commerce:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 5th inst., informing me of my election by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York as an honorary member of that body. I gratefully accept the distinction and benefit thus conferred upon me, and shall endeavor to aid the important objects which the Chamber of Commerce so usefully promotes by all the means in my power.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS.

The following extract from the printed minutes of a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Belfast, Ireland, copies of which have been received by the New-York Chamber of Commerce, was read and received with approval, and orders were given that the report be placed on file:

BELFAST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
(Established 1798, incorporated 1869,)
THURSDAY, March 12, 1874.

The Belfast Chamber of Commerce having had its attention called, by merchants engaged in the export of linen fabrics to the United States, to a letter addressed by the Hon. the Secretary of the Treasury to Hon. Z. Chandler, Chairman of Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, published in the New-York *Journal of Commerce* of 27th January, 1874, on the subject of Senator Fenton's bill for the "Regulation of fines, penalties, forfeitures," &c., &c., passed the following resolutions:

1. That this Chamber desires to express its approval of the recommendation of the Hon. the Secretary of Treasury, and its agreement with his arguments in so far as they bear upon matters connected with the Belfast trade.

2. That as, owing to the conflicting terms of the numerous acts regulating the tariff, the importer is often left in doubt as to the actual requirements of the law; and, as owing to the great variety in detail of linen fabrics, the market value, on which the existing tariff is based, is frequently most difficult for experts, and impossible for others to determine, whereby an opportunity for the commission of fraud is offered to the unprincipled, and a difficulty created for the honest; it is the opinion of this Chamber that the substitution of specific for ad valorem duties, where practicable, is eminently desirable, as it is calculated to remedy the evils attendant on the present system by providing a clear and intelligible basis for assessment, and thus reducing immeasurably the temptation to fraud, while increasing to an equal extent the facilities for detecting it.

3. That the experience of the working of the specific system of duties in the dealings of the members of this Chamber with such countries as have adopted the system has been uniformly satisfactory.

4. That this Chamber ventures to express the hope that the United States Legislature may deem it wise to give effect to the measures proposed by Mr. Richardson, as the Chamber believes that such a course would tend to remove restraints which interfere with the free course of trade between this country and the United States.

5. That this Chamber undertakes to furnish, as far as is in their power, such information as may be required by the United States Government for ascertaining the equivalents for an ad valorem scale.

ELIASH. THOMPSON, President.

SAMUEL VANCE, Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH CONFERENCE.

Next Wednesday the New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its twenty-sixth session in the Simpson M. E. Church, corner of Willoughby and Clermont avenues, Brooklyn. The territory of this conference includes the whole of Long Island, all that part of this City lying east of Third avenue, and all that part of Connecticut west of the Connecticut River. The men who compose the conference are among the ablest in the denomination, and the influence exerted by the New-York East is acknowledged to be powerful and pervading. Bishop J. W. Wiley will preside at this session, which is expected to last six days. The following is the programme:

Wednesday, 8th inst.—Conference convenes at 9 A. M. Wednesday, 7:30 P. M.—Concio ad Clerum, by Rev. W. S. Studley.

Thursday, 9th inst., 3 P. M.—Anniversary of the Tract Society and Sunday-school Union. Addresses by Rev. J. H. Vincent and Rev. T. R. Slicer. 7:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Freedmen's Aid Society. Addresses by Rev. J. M. Buckley and Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., of Cincinnati.

Friday, 10th inst., 3 P. M.—Anniversary of the Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union. Addresses by Mrs. Willenmeyer and Miss Almira Losee. 7:30 P. M.—Anniversary of the Church Extension Society. Addresses by Rev. C. C. McCabe and Rev. Dr. Charles N. Sims, of Newark.

Sunday, 12th inst., 9 A. M., love feast. 10:30 A. M., sermon by Bishop J. W. Wiley; ordination of deacons. 3 P. M., Conference Missionary sermon by Rev. William H. Thomas. 7:30 P. M., Conference Missionary anniversary; addresses by Rev. E. J. Haynes and Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D. In the Summerfield M. E. Church, at 3 P. M., the ordination of elders will take place, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. A. S. Hunt.

Monday, 13th inst., 7:30 P. M., conference temperance meeting; addresses by Rev. John Parker, Rev. J. Lansing Taylor, and Rev. W. Warner Clarke.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE SOCIETY.

A meeting of the New-York Woman Suffrage Society was held last night at No. 361 West Thirty-fourth street, Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier in the chair. The ordinary routine business having been transacted, the Recording Secretary read a communication from Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Foster, of Massachusetts, thanking the society for the resolutions of sympathy passed in their behalf. Interesting reports of the progress of the woman suffrage movement in Michigan and Rhode Island were also read. Mrs. Shephard read a paper entitled "Suffrage Work Among the Working Women." The paper strongly advocated the instruction of working women in the benefits to be derived by them from the introduction of the ballot. Labor was entirely at the mercy of capital, particularly so if labor happened to be represented in the person of woman, and it was only by the introduction of the ballot that this evil could be alleviated. Notwithstanding all that might be said to the contrary, women were still practically debarred from almost all the professions, and they could never obtain their rights except by legal equality, which could only be obtained by the ballot. With half the nation still disfranchised this could not be a true republic. The formation of working women's unions was a step toward their education, and it should be the province of the Woman Suffrage Society to seek out all such unions and show the working women that it was only by the possession of the ballot that they could relieve themselves from slavery.

MORE PIGEON-SHOOTING.

The ever-vigilant officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals discovered, leaving a certain mansion on Fifth avenue, yesterday, several crates of tame pigeons—intended, no doubt, for the murderous shot of the so-called "sportsmen," and in defiance of the recent decision of the courts. In addition to the crates, the wagon contained two trunks—one marked "A. Belmont, Esq.," and the other "J. G. B." The officers followed the track, and only gave up the chase when the wagon drove into the freight depot of the Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, where the birds, trunks, &c., were booked for Babylon, Long Island. Babylon had better look out, or the same ubiquitous gentlemen may turn up when least expected, and mar the sport.

CONDITION OF THE BATTERY WALL.

The Battery wall, from the "United States Harbor," near the Staten Island Ferry, to Pier No. 1, now being built by the Dock Commissioners, is in a condition which reflects but little credit on all who had anything to do with its construction. It is not yet four years since the wall was completed, and it now presents an appearance which would lead a stranger to believe that it was at least a century old. It presents quite a dilapidated look, many of the large coping stones being several inches out of position, and in the body of the wall a man can easily insert his hand between the stones in several places. "Of course, it was one of the Ring jobs," said a City official to the reporter yesterday, "and you could not expect good work under the circumstances." It is four feet in thickness. The original contract only provided for four feet at the base, and two at the top, but as the contractor was to be paid by measurement, the wall was built a thickness of four feet from the base to the top, thus depriving the City of a large amount of money. When the tide recedes the foreshore is not at all a pleasant spot to look upon. Dead dogs, cats, filthy straw, and other objectionable objects meet the eye of the large number who frequent the Battery, and during the Summer season this sight is not at all pleasant. This state of affairs could have been prevented if the wall had been carried out below the line of low-water mark. This will eventually have to be done, as the present structure cannot last for a very long period. "By patching," said an engineer to the writer yesterday, "the City can make it answer for a number of years yet, but it is in a very bad condition, and will have to be rebuilt in the end."

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Superintendent of the Department of Yards, has made a report to Gen. Graham, Chief Engineer of the Dock Commissioners, in which he gives a statement of the work performed at the Gansevoort street yard since June last. He says from June 14 to Dec. 21, 1873, 2,820 cubic yards of Beton blocks, at $13 78 per cubic yard, were made, the first made costing $16 60 per cubic yard. They commenced on June 14 with 6,960 square feet of platform, and they now have 17,459 square feet, nearly three times the platform they commenced with. In June last they could mold 30 cubic yards per day. They now mold 75 cubic yards per day, 15 lineal feet of wall, 17 feet 6 inches at base, 12 feet 3 inches at top, and 12 feet high, with offsets, at an average cost of $11 50 per cubic yard, being a saving of $2 80 per cubic yard. Since March 16 last to April 1 inst., they have molded 621 cubic yards of Beton blocks, the equivalent of 155 lineal feet of wall of above dimensions. Thus, in two weeks, they have made nearly one fifth of what they were able to make from June 14 to Dec. 21, 1873, such is the increase of their facilities in these respects. In June last they had three molds suitable for this work. They now have thirty-two, besides making twenty-seven other molds and altering others. They have three forges at work. In making tools for twenty-five stone-cutters they have saved at the rate of forty-three per cent. on the same number of stone cutters of inferior quality purchased. In all the smiths' work an equal saving was made. They have worked up 7,058 pounds of iron and 2,819 pounds of steel since June 14, 1873. Of this, 6,210 pounds of iron and 2,428 pounds of steel were worked since Jan. 15, 1874.

They have cut at this yard, with fourteen stone-cutters, since Dec. 1, 1873, to March 14, 1874, 2,432 superficial feet of granite. In addition to this work, twenty mortar-beds of turning platforms have been made, and much jobbing work executed by carpenters. The honesty and economy exhibited in all the purchases and issues, and in the manner in which the work has been performed, challenges, the General says, the closest scrutiny.

Respecting the work at Pier No. 1, Col. Mechin says that since last report they have completed eighty-four feet of bulk-head wall north of the new pier, and vessels drawing fourteen feet of water can come alongside at low tide. They have laid the concrete caissons for the fifth and sixth arches of the pier, and are now manufacturing on the spot the Beton blocks for its structure, thus obviating the expense of conveying them from Gansevoort street yard, as formerly. To dispense with laying these caissons on the remaining 350 feet of the pier, it is intended to fill with rip-rap from the bottom to within twenty-eight feet of mean low water, and build the supporting pieces on the rip-rap structure. This rip rap will be weighted very heavily for some weeks, in order to prevent settlement and consequent rupture of the masonry where completed. The total number of feet now completed of bulk-head wall at the Battery is 362. At the East Seventeenth street yard a good deal of work is being executed, and an average force of thirty-five masons is kept employed.

A meeting of the Commissioners of Docks, Jacob A. Westervelt presiding, was held at the department, in Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when a communication was received from Superintendent Thorne, of the Bureau of Street-cleaning, stating that the dumping-board at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, East River, is in want of immediate repairs, the same being in a dangerous condition. The Superintendent of the department was directed to cause the repairs to be made.

An application of Marietta Hull for permission to repair the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth street and Harlem River, and fit the same for steam-boat purposes, was granted.

A communication of Geo. W. Blunt, the Secretary of the Commissioners of Pilots, inclosing a report of a case of throwing night-soil into the slip at the foot of Ninety-fifth street, East River, in violation of the law, was referred to the Executive Committee for action. Joseph Ricnards, a resident of West Morrisania, who witnessed the transactions says that a great nuisance was perpetrated on that occasion. He discovered some seven or eight men, at 10:30 o'clock at night, on the 25th of last month, at the place indicated, engaged unloading night-soil from a canal-boat. He had the men arrested, and they were taken the next day before Judge Smith, who released them on bail.

The Stonington Steam-boat Company made application for a lease for the South-side Pier, foot of Twenty-third street, East River, which was referred to the Executive Committee.

From Smith & Co. a petition was received for permission to erect two small jetties at the bulk-head at the foot of Corlears street, East River, which was referred to the Executive Committee. The board soon afterward adjourned.

THE BELGIAN MAIL SERVICE.

The steam-ship Cybele, one of the latest additions to the Philadelphia Red Star Steam-ship Line, arrived at Pier No. 2 North River on Wednesday last, with the Belgian mails from Antwerp. This was the first trip of the Cybele, and on the passage out she encountered heavy seas. Nearing the Banks of Newfoundland she met with strong gales from south to north-west, with heavy seas, in which she received some damage about the decks, and lost two blades from the screw. The blades are now being replaced, and it is expected repairs will be completed before to-morrow afternoon, at which time she will sail. The Cybele is commanded by Capt. Blair. She was launched early in March from the ship-building yard of Messrs. Alexander Stephen & Sons, Glasgow. The Cybele ranks in order as a thoroughly first-class iron-built brig-rigged steam-ship. She is 2,500 tons burden, 320 feet in length, 35 feet breadth of beam, and 27 feet 6 inches depth of hold. The vessel is fitted with direct compound-action engines, with all the latest improvements added. There are three decks, and in other respects she is fully up to all the requirements essential to a first-class ocean steam ship. The saloon is elegantly fitted up, so as to meet the requirements of the most fastidious tastes. The upholstering is done in crimson plush. There is a piano-forte in the saloon, and besides a number of lounges and ottomans. The ladies' cabin adjoins, and it is also tastefully furnished. Smoking-rooms are on deck, and are supplied with chess and card tables. The cabins are heated by steam, and fully ventilated, being placed in communication with the steward's quarters by means of electric bells. The Cybele has accommodations for one hundred cabin passengers, and 600 steerage passengers. On this trip she had 211 passengers, and a full cargo. Besides the Cybele, there are three other steamers on this line, which ply between Antwerp and Philadelphia, to which port the Belgian mails were brought. Lately, however, negotiations have been entered into with the postal authorities here and in Belgium, to have one of the steamers call at this port every fortnight. The Switzerland, another new vessel, will be launched next week, and will be the next vessel to arrive here with the mails. The company have now two other vessels on the stocks, and as soon as they are launched it is the intention of the company to run a vessel each week from Antwerp, one to New-York, and one to Philadelphia.

THE NEWARK CHURCH CONFERENCE.

The Newark M. E. Conference continued its session at Paterson yesterday. The exercises opened with prayer-meeting, the services being conducted by Rev. T. H. Smith. At 9 o'clock the regular business of the session commenced, Bishop Wiley presiding. An exciting discussion took place in reference to the continuance of Rev. J. E. Switzer as a supernumerary preacher, as it was rumored that he intended to become a convert to the Lutheran Church, and it was argued that if such was his intention it would not be proper that he should be supported at the expense of the conference. Brother Switzer was called upon for a declaration of his intentions, and stated that he had decided to accept a call to a Lutheran pulpit. He felt that he must preach, and so long as he was able he would preach even in the Roman Catholic Church if they would allow him. He had examined the Lutheran doctrine, and found that it differed very little from Methodism. He had no intention to join that church, however, and only accepted that call because he could not do active work in the Methodist Church. The conference unanimously decided to continue his supernumerary relations. The venerable Father Boehm delivered an address during which he stated that he had missed but two conferences in seventy-three years. He will be ninety-nine years old in June next. In the afternoon the Conference Clerical Life Insurance Association held their annual meeting in the lecture-room of the Market Street Church, and the annual missionary sermon was preached in the Cross Street Church by Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims.

BASE BALL.

The Atlantics made their second appearance this season on the Capitoline Grounds yesterday, the occasion being a practice game against a field nine. The weather was pleasant, and a large number of persons assembled to witness the contest. The Atlantics did not present their full nine, Hodes, Farrow, Danber, and Pearce being absent. Their positions were, however, very creditably filled by Kessler, Daly, Fleet, and West. The field team was a very strong one, and included several professional players. The contest was close and exciting, and was won by the Atlantics by a score of 8 to 9. Some very fine play was shown by the field-team, especially by Wadsworth, who played his position at third base without an error. Burdock, also, played very well at short, and Carroll did some very fine out-fielding. Of the play shown by the Atlantics, the excellent catching of Kesseler behind the bat, is deserving of mention. He is a very fine fielder, a skillful batter, and would be a decided acquisition to any professional club. Dehlman did very well at first. The game was umpired under the new rules by Mr. Ferguson. The following is, the score by innings: Atlantic, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2—9; Field, 0, 1, 3, 0, 3, 0, 1—8. To-morrow the Mutuals will play a game against a field nine on the Capitoline Grounds. The first championship game of the season will be played in Philadelphia on April 16.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Montclair Railroad is to be sold by auction on Saturday morning.

An additional attachment was issued against the property of Henry W. Genet yesterday, at the suit of James Rogers.

The New-York Produce Exchange, and the Cotton, Stock, and Gold Exchanges, will be closed to-day (Good Friday.)

Dr. Adolph Lewe will lecture this evening at the Liberal Club Rooms, Plimpton Hall, on the "Inner Structure of Plants."

The steam-ship Merrimac, about which anxiety was felt for awhile, left St. Thomas, March 30, and will arrive here if all goes well, on the 5th inst.

Mr. Jacob B. Tallman has contributed $1,000 to Rutgers College, to be applied for the purpose of improving the standard of education in the institution.

Ervin Harley, charged with false pretenses, gave bail in $2,000, yesterday, and was liberated, James B. Snifflin, No. 81 Cedar street, becoming his surety.

The Carolina Singers, comprising a troupe of eight men and women, gave a vocal concert at Association Hall, last evening, in aid of the Hope Mission Building fund.

William Allen, aged forty-eight, of No. 99 Washington street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a penknife yesterday. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Special Postal Agent Gayler examined the workings of the Post Office at King's Bridge, Riverdale, and Spuyten Duyvil yesterday, on the west side of the newly-annexed district.

The Gatling gun won by the team from the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders) at Creedmoor, has been received by the regiment, and is now on exhibition in the Rotunda of the Astor House.

Rev. Robert Scott, of Hyde Park, Mass., has accepted the Rectorship of Grace (Episcopal) Church, West Farms, and is expected to enter upon his new pastoral duties the first Sunday after Easter.

President Grant is expected to arrive in the City to-day, apartments having been secured for him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mrs. Grant and Miss Nellie Grant have been staying for several days past.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will be held Monday evening next, at the school-room of the Church of the Ascention.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, Col. George Bliss presiding. After transacting some routine business the meeting adjourned.

Francis Lennon, aged twenty-three, residing at No. 532 West Twenty-ninth street, was run over by a dummy-engine of the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, yesterday, and had one foot crushed.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, held April 1, Hon. Stephen Pell was unanimously elected Treasurer of said society, instead of Wm. M. Vermilye, whose term of office has expired.

At the Olivet Chapel, Second street, between First and Second avenues, last evening, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe delivered a lecture on the "Last Hours of the Confederacy," before the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Board of Steam-boat Inspectors were engaged yesterday in taking testimony in the investigation of the collision between the Garden City and Alaska, which occurred on the 14th of March ult. The investigation will be continued to-day.

Leander and Miron Fox, who were convicted some time ago of having sent obscene matter through the mails, have been pardoned by the President upon condition of their paying the $500 fine imposed upon them when convicted, also the costs of the prosecution.

Under the direction of Capt. Irving, Detectives Warlow and Walling, of the Central Office, proceeded yesterday to the policy shop No. 260 West Thirtieth street, and arrested Harry Watson, the proprietor, and seized all his books and papers. Watson will be taken to court to-day.

The outgoing fleet on Saturday will number eight steamers, viz.: Amerique, French Line; State of Pennsylvania, State Line; Caledonia, Anchor Line; Celtic, White Star Line; City of Brussels, Inman Line; Hermann, North German Lloyds; Pemoroke, Cardiff Line, and Cybele, Red Star Line.

The Westphalia conveyed 24,816 letters and sixty-eight bags of papers from this port yesterday, and the City of New-York 2,634 letters and two bags of papers. The steam-ships Hansa, Pomerania, Acapulco, Holland, Crescent City, and Atlas brought 68,177 letters and 124 bags of papers in all to this port yesterday.

Paul Christiansen, of No. 88 Amity street, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with carrying on a retail liquor business without license, and also with selling tobacco without having paid the special tax required by the law for such business. He was allowed to go on his own recognizance.

Pamphlets containing a full report of the proceedings of the recent Cooper Institute mass-meeting on the finance question, in this City, together with letters from distinguished persons residing in different parts of the United States upon the same subject, have been prepared for distribution throughout the country, and will be freely circulated.

The question is often asked whether Mr. B. G. Jayne is still a special agent of the United States Treasury Department. Mr. Jayne continues to wear a badge of that office, and says that although he offered his resignation several weeks ago to the Treasurer he still has his commission of office, and has not received notification of any acceptance of the resignation.

In reference to a statement recently published in THE TIMES to the effect that the names of Mr. Z. K. Dennler, Sanitary Inspector of Long Island City, and Mr. James Davern, of the Board of Health, were on the pay-roll of the Health Department of this City, inspection of the roll of the department proves the statement to be incorrect. No such names appear on the roster of the Health Office.

Affairs at Castle Garden were undisturbed yesterday, and no new phases in the railway wrangle transpired. The Pembroke, from Cardiff, landed twenty emigrants late Tuesday afternoon. The Holland, from London and Havre, brought 140 immigrants yesterday, and the Hansa, from Bremen, landed 250; the Pomerania, from Hamburg, 550 steerage passengers, all of whom were landed at the Garden yesterday.

The Harlem Citizens' Relief Association, which began its charitable work on Feb. 14, and ended on March 31, has furnished the Bureau of Charities with a report of its distributions. The number of families relieved was 5,006; individuals, 23,287, equal to 69,861 meals; meals supplied at rooms, 3,710. The amount of cash received from private donations and Commissioners of Charities and Correction was $998 20, and the amount expended $951 89.

The petitions to the Senators and Representatives at Washington from the State of New-York and the New-England States, to urge a Congressional appropriation for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions, are receiving numerous signatures in this city. The leading business men of New-Haven, Bridgeport, and other adjacent cities, have signed readily. The New-York Cheap Transportation Association are working busily in the matter.

A dispatch from Third Vice President Clarke, of the Erie Railway Company, who is now at Susquehanna Depot, says: There is no trouble whatever on the line now. Everything is working well. I am in full charge. Sent all the soldiers away yesterday. Nearly 5,000 cars have passed here since noon Monday. We shall have no more trouble. All the disabled engines are in running order again. We have all the men we want at present in the shops.

An adjourned meeting of the Wine and Spirit Traders' Society was held at the rooms of the association, No. 35 Beaver street, yesterday afternoon, President C. M. Bellows in the chair. The meeting, which was largely attended, was called for the consideration of certain proposed amendments to the by-laws and constitution of the society. The amendments submitted, relating to the government of the society, after further revision were adopted. No other business was transacted.

Mary Harrison, a married woman, and the mother of six children, with a very strong English accent, was committed for examination yesterday by Justice Otterbourg, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with pocket picking. Mrs. Sophia Fisher, the complainant, is an old woman, who was out marketing with her daughter, and she states that while admiring some patterns in the window of Lord & Taylor's establishment, in Grand street, she felt the hand of Mrs. Harrison in her pocket. Her pocket-book, containing $1 25, was spirited away.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Anthon Vail was found guilty of stealing a wallet containing $6 from Annie Meyers, of No. 7 Bayard street. Counsel for the defense asked that the case be dismissed, on the ground that the complainant did not desire to prosecute, and that matters had been "fixed." Justice Morgan denied the request, and remarked that some lawyers had a practice of settling cases which the court could not encourage, but should strongly rebuke. Meyers was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months.

In the case of the United States against Joseph Black and others, Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, decided that a distiller must be bound by the assessment until he brings suit for the recovery of the amount after he has paid it. In case the principal does not pay, the surety must pay the tax in such a way as that it will not seem a voluntary payment, so as to save his right to recover. In this case suit was brought for the recovery of $13,000 on a distiller's bond. Judgment was given for the Government for that amount.

Detectives Tieman and Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, who had been several days at Quarantine watching for the arrival of the steamer Hansa, from Bremen, on which vessel Christian Paul Lother, charged with having stolen 25,000 thalers from his employer, Theodor Ludwig Bohn, a wealthy cattle-dealer in Hamburgh, was supposed to have taken passage for this country, returned to this City yesterday. They report that on the arrival of the Hansa on Wednesday they boarded her and searched her thoroughly, but no person answering the description of Lother was found on board.

Two indictments for felonious assault with intent to kill have been found against James Kelly and John Halloran, of No. 353 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one for throwing vitriol at Walter Gibson, editor of the Harlem *Local and Saturday Review;* the other for assaulting William H. Boole, with a slung-shot, having, it is supposed, mistaken him for Gibson. The particulars of the offenses have already been reported. The accused were arrested yesterday and brought to the District Attorney's office, where bail was fixed at $5,000 on each indictment. James Meagher, of No. 285 East One Hundred and Twenty-third street, became bondsman for the prisoners, and they were released.

In a letter just received by Postmaster James from Mr. J. J. French, Superintendent of Railway Mail Service at Chattanooga, Tenn., an explanation is given of the delay in the Southern mails sent from New-Orleans March 15 and received in this City March 26. The said mails left New-Orleans at 5 P. M. March 15, and were delayed at Greenville by a break in the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, caused by heavy rains, and did not reach Montgomery until the 23d of March. The next day, at 9:30 A. M., the mails left Montgomery and arrived here on the 26th ult., as above stated. Postmaster James wrote to Superintendent Fay about the detention, and received the explanation given. There are undoubtedly some habitual grumblers who will yet insist that the fault of the delay rested with the New-York Post Office.

BROOKLYN.

The total estimated loss from twenty-one fires last month was $21,975.

There were 188 deaths during the past week, being 33 less than the preceding week.

Sixty pavers and laborers, who have been idle most of the Winter, were set to work yesterday by the Board of City Works.

The April Term of the Supreme Court will commence next Wednesday, when Judge Pratt will sit in Part I. and Judge Tappan in Part II.

Work has been suspended on the Fourteenth Ward bell tower, the contractor finding the appropriation insufficient to complete the contract.

Stella Division, No. 190, S. of F., will publicly install their officers for the ensuing term on the evening of the 7th inst., at the Green Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Board of Examining Engineers inspected, during the last quarter, and found up to the standard test, 186 boilers. Twenty-six were examined and declared defective.

The statement of the Register of Arrears shows that the receipts for tax arrears since Jan. 1 were $444,590 23; preceding quarter, $148,998 61, showing an increase of $265,591 62.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman will repeat his lecture "Edmund Burke and his Times" at the Academy of Music on the 19th inst. for the benefit of St. Vincent's Home for boys, on Doughty street.

The Journalistic Prospect Park Club will take the field as early as the condition of their fine field will admit of, and the Boston Base-ball Club has promised to have a game with them in their April tour.

Yesterday evening Rev. Dr. George B. Porteous lectured in the Reformed Church, Joralemon street, rear of City Hall, in aid of Christian work in Mexico. His subject was "Savonarola—Monk and Martyr."

The First and Pierrepont Street Baptist Churches have consolidated. The action of both churches will be laid before the Supreme Court in a few days, and an order giving the legal sanction to the compact asked for.

The President of the City Railroad has issued an order prohibiting, under pain of dismissal, any of the drivers or conductors employed on that line to drink any intoxicating liquor, or to live in or enter a house where liquor is sold.

Mrs. Susan Everett, M. D., lectured yesterday afternoon in Plymouth Church, on "Health." To-day and Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons of next week the lectures will be continued in the same place.

The City Treasurer submitted yesterday the following weekly financial statement: Balance on hand March 21, $3,091,004 09; receipts, including three months interest, $23,540 25; on bank deposits, $430,898 73; total, $3,521,962 82; payments, $217,536 62; balance on hand, $3,304,366 20.

Property Clerk Charles C. Kraushaar reports the total value of property recovered by the Police during the past month as $9,220 77; total value of property delivered to owners, $7,710 80; total value of property on hand unclaimed and subject to court orders, $1,509 97.

A gentleman visited the Commissioners of Excise yesterday morning, in behalf of the Crusaders, to settle upon such time as was most convenient for a delegation of the ladies to visit the Commissioners. That body decided upon 11 o'clock next Saturday morning as the hour at which they will receive the ladies.

Capt. Kaiser, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested George F. Walter and John Wikeshner, yesterday on a charge of inflicting serious injuries on Charles Crelenski, on Monday night, in a saloon in Moore street, near Smith street, Williamsburg, where Crelenski went to be initiated into some secret organization. Crelenski is lying dangerously ill at No. 206 Avenue B, New-York, from the effects of the assault.

The Police and Excise Commissioners yesterday revoked the license of Long Brothers, the proprietors of the liquor store where Wm. C. Rigney obtained the liquor which caused his death last Sunday. The inquest over the body will be held this afternoon. The post-mortem examination showed that the organs of the deceased were perfectly healthy, and that the liquor he drank was the cause of his death.

The new steamer City of Fitchburg, just launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Joseph B. Van Deasen, foot of North Seventh street, is designed to form one of the fleet of the New-York and New-Bedford Steam-ship Company. Her dimensions are 180 feet on the water line, 193 feet over all, 33 feet beam, and 23 feet depth of hold. She is about 1,000 tons burden, and will accommodate 100 first-class passengers, besides carrying freight.

A society cooper named McDermott, recently discharged from Pratt's Oil Works, was sent to jail for twenty-nine days by Justice Eames yesterday, for assaulting a non-society man named Gustave Genning, while the latter was returning from his work under the protection of Officer Reardon. A large force of Police is still necessary to guard the non-society men engaged in the oil works from the violence of the recently-discharged society men.

Mr. Jas. Morton, a well-known Brooklyn temperance lecturer, and prominently identified with the temperance movement, has been held in bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of interfering with Officer Brown, while the latter was taking a drunken man to the station-house. Mr. Morton yesterday sent a long communication to the local papers, calling on those who witnessed his interference with Officer Brown to come forward and testify. He claims that Brown was brutally clubbing his prisoner, and that the interference was called for.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Sunday-school Teachers' Association of Staten Island, will meet on Monday evening next in St. John's Church, Clifton, at 7:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Eccleston will deliver an address on the Holy Land.

The annual meeting of the Staten Island Cricket and Base-ball Club will be held at Weiner's Hotel, in Tompkinsville, on the evening of the 7th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, when officers and directors will be elected.

Patrick Lacy, aged about fifty-five years residing near the Willow Swamp, "Toad Hill," left his home yesterday morning for the purpose of cutting wood. About twenty minutes afterward his son found him dead in the roads with his ax beside him, the body being apparently unharmed. Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, was informed of the occurrence, and the Police took charge of the body.

NEW-JERSEY.

Horse-thieves are operating among the livery-stables in Newark and Belleville.

The grand opening festival at the Shutzen Park, Union Hill, will commence on the 18th of May.

The citizens of Belleville celebrated the incorporation of the town as a city by a grand jubilee, Wednesday night.

The Police Committee of the Orange Common Council have agreed to recommend a reduction of the force to fifteen men.

Thos. Dunn, aged seven years, attempted to steal a ride on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Chatham, yesterday, and falling under the cars, sustained fatal injuries.

A boy named Parke was seriously injured at Paterson yesterday by jumping from an Erie Railway express train while it was running at a high rate of speed. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

The Board of Works of Jersey City held their final meeting yesterday, and the usual resolutions of thanks, &c., were proposed and adopted. The new board, appointed by act of the Legislature, will take possession next week.

A man jumped from an Erie Railway train in Paterson, yesterday, while it was in motion, and, falling on his head, sustained injuries which may prove fatal. He was picked up unconscious and taken to the Sisters' Hospital.

Yesterday morning a horse attached to one of Phillips' express wagons ran away near the Bremen Docks, in Hoboken, and Mr. Phillips was thrown heavily to the pavement, sustaining serious injury. Fears are entertained that his skull is fractured.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance held last evening, the City Treasurer reported the following balances in bank: Tax account, $851 17; assessment account, $53,600 14; water account, $1,853; sinking fund account, $16,956; total, $73,260 31. The new Board of Finance has not yet qualified.

An artist named Stukasky, residing in Brunswick street, Jersey City, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, but was prevented by his wife, who knocked the weapon out of his hand. He was prompted to the rash attempt by the fact that one of his most valued paintings had been destroyed.

Robert Keyes, the conductor who was so severely scalded at the collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad near the Point of Rocks, Jersey City, last Saturday, died in the City Hospital yesterday morning. Deceased was unmarried, and resided in New-Brunswick. His body will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City celebrated their seventh anniversary at the Tabernacle, last evening. The large edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. Gov. Parker presided, and the exercises were of a very interesting character. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John Hall, D. D., and Rev. J. Hyatt Smith.

County Physician Buck, of Hudson County, reports twenty cases of sudden and violent deaths during the month of March, as follows: Homicide, 1; suicide, 2; killed on railroads, 8; burns, 1; falls, 3; drowning, 3; apoplexy, 1, and hemorrhage, 1. There are 268 patients at present under treatment in the county institutions.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

As Mr. Philip Rolhaus, a prominent citizen of Portchester, was on his way to the depot on Wednesday morning his horse took fright, became unmanageable, and, on turning a corner, threw Mr. Rolhaus and his driver from the vehicle, injuring both, the latter fatally, having his skull fractured, from which he died yesterday.

A few nights ago, the residence of Mr. Oliver Rudd, King street, Portchester, was entered by burglars, who carried off a quantity of silverware. An attempt was also made to enter the dwelling of Mrs. Thomas Bent, but the operations of the rogues being heard by the inmates an alarm was given and the robbers made a hasty retreat.

LONG ISLAND.

Frederick Thene, a Flatbush farmer, was thrown from his wagon on Third avenue yesterday morning, and received serious injuries.

The Republicans of New-Utrecht have nominated the following persons to be voted for at the town election on next Tuesday: For Supervisor, Thos. M. Hegeman; for Town Clerk, E. Lott Barre; for Justice of the Peace, Thos. L. Hanna; for Commissioner of Highways, Garret W. Cropsey; for Assessor, George Self; for Constables, Adrian Bogart, Ed. Watson, John McBride, Sisil Wardell, and James Watts; for Inspectors of Elections, William H. Wright and John V. Van Pelt.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major G. W. Schofield, United States Army, is at the Astor House.

Prof. H. W. Parker, of Amherst College, is at the Everett House.

Col. Stephen V. Benét, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Chief Justice Triviño, of Cuba, is at the New-York Hotel.

Mme. Ilma Di Murska is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge H. R. Low, of Monticello, N. Y., and Judge James Summers, of Arkansas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Congressman Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Maryland, and P. H. Smith, of Chicago, are at the Windsor Hotel.

J. Wiley Edmands, of Boston, and C. C. Gilman, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island; Congressman Alexander Mitchell, and S. S. Merrill, of Milwaukee, are at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley and Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Ex-Solicitor General Bristow, of Kentucky; Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Buffalo, and Mrs. W. W. Belknap, wife of the Secretary of War, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market less active; buyers inclined to hold off, but prices steady and unchanged; sales of fair to choice Steers at $5 10@$6 10; Extra, $6 25@$6 50; Stockers inactive and nominally unchanged; shipments, 2,600. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market opened quiet and weak and 10c. lower, but became fairly active at a decline; sales at $4 90@$6 for common to fair, mostly at $5 20@$5 40 for fair to good, closing dull; shipments, 9,500. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market fairly active at $6@$7 25 for common to good; no choice offered; shipments, 860.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Cattle lower; very best on sale to-day, 6¼c.@7¼c.; first quality, 5¼c.@6¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¾c.@5¼c.; receipts, 1,532; sales, 1,227. Hogs in fair demand and a shade lower at 8c.@8⅜c. for corn-fed, 7½c.@8c. for stillers; receipts, 9,261. Sheep in good demand at 6c.@8½c. for wooled; 4¼c.@6½c. for sheared; receipts, 1,507.

[Advertisement.]
"EASTER FESTIVAL HAT."
KNOX'S LEADING STYLE.
No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Miss Frances Tucker, Mrs. H. K. Tucker, Miss Anna Tucker, David H. James, Mrs. D. H. James, C. L. Burnett, Dominico Chiappe, Charles H. Spencer, Mrs. Charles H. Spencer, Wm. Jarvel, Jr., H. G. Mirick, Wm. Jameson, Mrs. Wm. Jameson, Capt. J. J. Lawrence, W. B. De Garmo, Master De Garmo, two Misses De Garmo, Wm. H. Dietz, C. Carnevott, Wm. C. Bliss, Mrs. Wm. C. Bliss.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Pommerania, from Hamburg.—Dr. Therese Withmann, Franzisca Oppenheim, wife and two children, Esther Manes and child, Henry Wagner, Albert Hausser and wife, Friedke Beckmann, Th. Stoer, Jane Strock, Grete Strock, Sally Elkau, Cacilie Oelsner, Wille Lembke and two children, Sigmund Moral, Bertha Schachne and two children, Herm. Seydler, H. F. Scheldig, Ernestine Lewin and three children, Clara Mehlitz.

In steam-ship Hansa, from Bremen.—Mr. Derleth, Babette Derleth, Emil Rothschild, Carl Wagner, Carl Wurth, Caroline Hermswjeier, L. Grunebaum, Carl Lehmann, Hans Friskow, J. Pellens, M. Heumann, R. Hellwig, E. Kemra, Dorotha Fick, H. Jenisch, Christine Elesasser, Minnie Elesasser, Otto Banck, Marx Loeb, Carl Rheinebold, Oscar Scherz, Christian Frickinger.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:42 | Sun sets.....6:27 | Moon rises...8:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:23 | Gov. Island...9:22 | Hell Gate..10:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......THURSDAY, April 2.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Liddicoll, Hamilton, A. E. Outerbridge; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexander & Son; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Leonard, (Russ.,) Petrell, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks Arvid, (Russ.,) Hurzberg, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Naja, (Norw.,) Keurtzen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cronstadt, Tetens & Bockmann; Esperance, (Norw.,) Petersen, Cronstadt, Funch, Edye & Co.; Republik, (Ger.,) Forstmann, Bremen, E. Unkart & Co.; Galatea, (Swed.,) Winblad, Sodertljo, Funch, Edye & Co.; American Eagle, Kendrick, Norfolk, Va., Squire Bros.

Brigs Nellie, Higging, St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co., Emily Raymond, (Br.,) Keath, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina, Fla., Edward D. Hurlbut & Co.; Amy A. Lane, Carver, Bristol, Eng., Walsh, Field & Way; Albatross, (Br.,) Iverson, Exeter, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Northern Home, (Br.,) Bordon, Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Waldemar, Parker, Darien, Ga., Miller & Houghton.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg March 18, via Havre 21st, with mdse. and 667 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds, with a high head sea, throughout the passage. March 30, lat. 43 26, lon. 53 34, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W. Same date, lat. 42 30, lon. 57 01, passed a steamer showing three lights in a triangle aft, going E.; 31st, lat. 41 64, lon. 59 56, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; April 1, lat. 40 38, lon. 68 12, passed ship Richard Robinson, from Liverpool, for New-York.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool March 18, via Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark Rosa, (Swed.,) Beumansen, Mejellones 115 ds., with nitrate of soda to Batelle & Renwick. No date, lat. 17 14 S., lon. 35 W., spoke schr. Dauntless, from Liverpool, for Rio Grande.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Peters, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Simmons, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Messina, via Long Island Sound, 50 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Brig M. E. Haskell, Lord, Rockland, with statues for new Post Office.

Brig Salem, (Swed.,) Ask, Rio Janeiro 80 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.

Brig Matilda, Coombs, Providence.
Brig Open Sea, Bartlett, Boston.
Brig Milwaukee, Mitchell, Fall River.
Brig Reporter, Ryder, Providence.
Schr. Adrian, Kent, Rockland, with ice for Richmond.
Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Parker's Head, with ice for Staten Island.
Schr. George B. Ferguson, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber to order.
Schr. G. C. Morris, Endicott, Parker's Head, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Sunbeam, Bunker, Calais, with lumber for Baltimore.
Schr. Tahmaroo, Clay, Bucksport.
Schr. Sterling, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lizzie, Taylor, New-London.
Schr. R. H. Daley, Pierce, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. G. Whelden, Hawkins, New-London.
Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-London.
Schr. Kelpie, Bryant, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Uncle Joe, Baiden, New-Haven.
Schr. A. B. Dyer, Weeks, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. George Nevenger, Smith, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. K. Woodward, Woodward, Boston.
Schr. H. Atwood, Forester, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. Alice, Barnard, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy M. Jenkins, Jenkins, Boston, for Virginia.
Schr. W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cerus, Coleman, Boston.
Schr. S. & C. Corson, Brower, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. B. Clayton, Gifford, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. H. Doane, West, Boston.
Schr. D. M. French, Childs, Boston.
Schr. W. W. Pharo, Whiley, Boston, for Baltimore.
Schr. M. A. Tyler, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Harriet Miller, Miller, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. D. Paige, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. A. S. Murchie, Woodhull, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jennie W. Huddell, Cramer, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. H. S. Brooks, Brooks, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. B. L. Sherman, Kelly, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Campbell, Fall River.
Schr. Benj. English, Barker, Fall River.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Fall River.
Schr. Blackstone, Wixson, Fall River.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Orion, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Leontine, Crockett, Rockland, with ice to order.
Schr. J. W. Drisko, Haskell, Rockport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Josephine, Saunders, Bridgeport.
Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rockett, Lanesville.
Schr. Venilla, Allen, Rockland, with lime to Jas. Haviland.
Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jas. Diverty, Carroll, Somerset, for South Amboy.
Schr. G. C. Burdett, Rodgers, Bridgeport.
Schr. Carrie Jones, Carleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. John Burley, Northrop, East Greenwich.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Petty, Somerset, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Price, Newlove, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr Game Cock, Brooks, Mills' Point.
Schr. Rivel, Dunton, Westport, with lumber to Cross & Austin.
Schr. Favorite, Clark, Newport, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. E. F. Meany, Lewis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Everglade, Shaw, Newport.
Schr. Willow Harp, Horton, Brookhaven.
Schr. H. T. Potter, Parker, Rockport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. Malabar, Macarthy, Belfast, with lumber to order.
Schr. Josiah Whitehouse, Farnum, Rockport, Me.
Schr. David Forest, Smith, Bucksport, Me.
Schr. Lizzie Young, Young, Salem.
Schr. Josephine, Allen, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. B. Young, Steelman, Pawtucket.
Schr. E. A. Crowell, Crowell, Gloucester, with fish to order.
Schr. Fly, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Z. Kenyon, Buckingham, Providence.
Schr. Nicholas, Mehrhoff, Providence, for Haverstraw.
Schr. H. T. Hedges, Harper, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Bartie Pierce, Hawes, Providence.
Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Herschel, Chambers, Providence, for Baltimore.
Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Providence.
Schr. Roena Arabel, Robbins, Providence.
Schr. Joseph Marsh, Suffin, Providence.
Schr. Phœbe Elizabeth, Mapes, Providence.
Schr. Oregon, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Norton, Providence.
Schr. Chillion, Winslow, Providence.
Schr. S. W. Thompson, Hall, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Thomas Hull, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Victory, Potter, Providence.
Schr. S. C. Hart, Merrill, Providence.
Schr. Billow, Ames, Providence.
Schr. Duroc, Kendell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. William Voorhies, Goldsmith, Providence, for Haverstraw.
Schr. Xebec, Shopshire, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Desperandum, Rich, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. H. A. Denning, Billard, New-Haven.
Schr. Hannah Chase, Lewis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. C. Saddler, Sands, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sparkle, Shopshire, New-Haven.
Schr. A. F. Kinbury, Thomas, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. A. Pardee, Bishop, New-Haven.
Schr. Harriett Thomas, Daley, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. V. Barkolew, Martin, New-Haven.
WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Westphalia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; ships St. Charles, for San Francisco; New World, for London; barks Billy Simpson, for Gibraltar; Sea, for Liverpool; brigs Thetis, for Curacoa; Wm. D. Andrews, for Port-au-Prince; Estella, for Sagua; Harry, for Caibarien.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 2.—Arr. steamers Josephine Thomson, from New-York; Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; barks Peppino, Leonard, and Leone Veneto, from Licata; brigs Ethan Allen, from Messina; Malaga, from Matanzas; Henry Trowbridge, from Matanzas.

Cld. steamers Sea Gull, for Charleston; John Hopkins, for Boston; James A. Gary, for Newbern, N. C.; Fannie Cadwalader, for New-York; Octorara, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Emma D., for Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Ferda, Cork or Falmouth, for orders; Continental, for the West Indies; brig Concord, for West Indies; schrs. J. M. Richards, for Jersey City; Gertrude Plummer, for Portsmouth, N. H.; H. T. Townsend, for Hurricane Island, Me.; Pennsylvania, for Philadelphia.

Sld., barks Bjorviken, for Cork; Ottavio M., for Cork; Antonio Mario, for Cork; Giolio D., for Cork; Spero, for Newry; brig Agnes Barton, for West Indies; schr. Maud E. Henderson, for West Indies.

Steam-ship Assyria, (Br.,) Greig, Genoa Feb. 11, Leghorn 13th, Naples 20th, Messina 23d, Palermo 28th, Valencia March 6, Gibraltar 9th, via Halifax, N. S., 30th, with mdse. and 38 passengers to Henderson Bros.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—Arr. steamer Flag, from Boston; schr. A. Hayford, from Baltimore.

Sld. bark Charles F. Elwell, for Havre.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 2.—Arr. bark Brazilera, from Richmond, for Rio; bark Frederick, from Richmond, for Bahia.

Sld. brig Gazelle, in tow of tug Ajax, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, April 2.—Arr. bark Frey, from Liverpool.

Cld. schr. Calvin P. Harris, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 2.—Arr. steamer Juniata, from Philadelphia; ship Queen of the Mersey, from Liverpool; bark Prince Napoleon, from Havre.

Arr. at the Passes, steamers Carondelet, from New-York; Chrysolite, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamer Wachusett.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., April 2.—Sld. bark John Campbell, for London.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 2.—Arr. ship Garnet, from Santa Cruz, Canary Islands; schrs. Lorilla Fish, from Bath; Julia E. Willets, from Norfolk; bark Brna, from Liverpool.

Cld. barks Mary A. Mystrall, for Port Glasgow; brig Helen, for Emden.

Sld. steam-ship Saragossa, for Baltimore; barks Alcede, for Queenstown, N. B.; Carl Shamm and Columbus, for Revel; Olbers, for Liverpool; brig Ida S. Rogers, for Baltimore; schr. Saltilla, for Saltilla.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 2.—Sld. for the United States, Pactolus, Rosa B., Salvatore, Reunion, and Ellen Rickmers.

Arr. out from the United States on the 31st ult., Henrietta, Emma F. Harriman, Thomas Cochran, Caledonia, Arlington, Brimiga, Victory, P. A. Munch, Axel, Martha, Christine, and Robert Morrison.

Arr. out from the United States on the 1st inst., William, Courier, Rising Sun, Hydrantha, Aino, Santa Rosa, and Eurico.

Arr. out from the United States on the 2d inst., Nora, Gna, Ragna, Ivanhoe, Europa, C. L. Weyer, and Enchantress.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—The Allan steam-ship Canadian, from Baltimore March 21, via Halifax March 24, has arrived out.

Brooks Brothers,
(OF UNION SQUARE,)
WILL REMOVE ON
MONDAY, APRIL 6,
TO THE NEW BUILDING
In Broadway, corner of Bond st.

LAMBREQUINS
G. L. KELTY & CO. 134 FIFTH AV. N.Y.
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LATEST STYLES FURNITURE and COVERINGS.

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Manufacturers, and dealers in
Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces,"
"ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges,
"NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters.
COOKING and HEATING STOVES.
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